

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO. 259--

BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 22 1928

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Sailing at Malta every alternate week.)

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
		Aden with	
1928		All	
		vessels	
		will	
27 Oct.	Razmak		10,692
3 Nov.	Rajputana		10,692
10 "	Macdonia	now	10,692
17 "	Ranchi		10,692
24 "	Macdonia		10,692
1 Dec.	Ranchi	sail	10,692
8 "	Maloja		10,692
15 "	Ranchi		10,692
22 "	Malwa		10,692
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	10,692
5 Jan.	Nalders	from	10,692
12 "	Rajputana		10,692
19 "	Macdonia		10,692
26 "	Ranchi		10,692
2 Feb.	Nalders	Bombay	10,692
9 "	Moroa		10,692
16 "	Ranchi		10,692
23 "	Ranchi		10,692
2 Mar.	Moroa	without	10,692
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		10,692
16 "	Rajputana	tranship-	10,692
23 "	Macdonia		10,692
30 "	Ranchi		10,692
6 Apr.	Ranchi		10,692
13 "	Ranchi	ment	10,692
20 "	Ranchi		10,692
27 "	Nalders		10,692
4 May	India	at	10,692
11 "	Macdonia		10,692
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	den.	10,692
25 "	Macdonia		10,692
1 Jun.	Macdonia		10,692

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
	Saloon	Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Dumana	8,441
10 Dec.	Dumana	8,427
21st Mar.	Dumana	8,427
11th Apr.	Dumana	8,441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £55	£98

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
* Nagato Maru	5901	17 Oct.	29 Oct.
* Katori Maru	10000	20 Oct.	31 Oct.
* Asama Maru	8025	20 Oct.	13 Nov.
* Kashima Maru	10000	20 Oct.	21 Nov.
* Hakodate Maru	5903	15 Nov.	29 Nov.
* Hakone Maru	10600	20 Nov.	1 Dec.
* Tanaka Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
* Suwa Maru	10700	20 Dec.	20 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers @ From Colombo. @ Marseilles and London.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
		Colombo	Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru	10400	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru	10500	20 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From	From
		Hong-kong	Kobe
Korea Maru	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World, tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: YUSEN.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Colombo	Straits
1928			
9th Nov.	Nalders	Colombo	Straits
16th "	Mirzapore	Colombo	Straits
23rd "	Nalders	Colombo	Straits
30th "	Kidderpore	Colombo	Straits
6 Dec.	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
13th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
20th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
27th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
4 Jan.	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
11th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
18th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
25th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
1 Feb.	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
8th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits
15th "	Moroa	Colombo	Straits

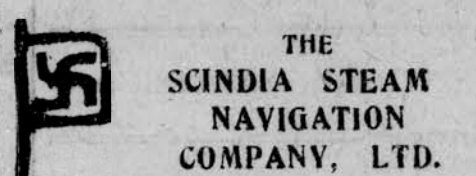
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

Date about	Steamers	Karachi	Persian Gulf
1928			
20th Oct.	Chalis	Karachi	Persian Gulf
27th "	Vita	Karachi	Persian Gulf
3rd Nov.	Karachi	Karachi	Persian Gulf
10th "	Baroda	Karachi	Persian Gulf
17th "	Vercova	Karachi	Persian Gulf
24th "	Ellora	Karachi	Persian Gulf

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buech.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Estate, Port, Bombay

SHIPPING.



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).
BY
K. NATARAJAN
EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."
With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by: Late Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.
Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.
"Swarajya"—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."
"People"—"The booklet is admirable."
Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.
If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.
G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, MADRAS.

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.
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G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, MADRAS.

A Sure Cure

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalthadevi Road.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-197 Kalthadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 2237

KATNI FRENCH CHALK



INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay W'dows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hanuman Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers. First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper

FORWARD
Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward
BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE
Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager, Forward. Date.....
Sir, We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Rs. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.
We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,
Address..... Copy of Advertisement.....

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No.....
Date of payment..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Motassil
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs. 4 Foreign Rs. 5.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be used.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENTS to carry orders for hand made cloths. Apply to THE NAWABHATH WEAVING CO., CHOWA CANNANORE. R1238

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good mode, essential. Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirtree. R1236

WANTED—For overseas service CLERKS GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, STENOGRAPHERS, LADY-DOCTORS and NURSES, etc., for India, Professors, Teachers, and Private Secretaries, etc., to consult with Box No. 2197 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle' Bombay, Enclose Stamp for reply. R1239

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, and Swedish Novelty and Fancy articles. Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D'ARNO, 12, Dalhousie Road, Calcutta. R30317

LOANS

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession—enlistment on 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928. Paid Agents wanted. Apply BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2. R1230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

TUESDAY, the 23rd October, 1928, being a Public Holiday, Week-end Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey by 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1928.

EXCEPTION:

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-33 hours.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 17th October, 1928.

31240

GIBB HIGH SCHOOL, KUMTA.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING of the students of Gibb High School and the Prize-giving Ceremony will be held on 26th and 27th of this month under the Presidentship of Mr. D. V. Belvi, M. L. A. All past students are cordially invited. Any contributions will be thankfully received.

N. S. KAMAT,
Superintendent,
Kumta, 17th October 1928. 31258

NOTICE

PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA.
PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA & Co.,

TO ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, we give notice that as Mr. Sarabhai Utaram is leaving us, we have his day REVOKED and cancelled. Power of Attorney granted to him by us.

16-10-1928.
PIROJSHAW R. VAKHARIA.
R 1231

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Officiating POST of ASSISTANT SECRETARY in the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, which will become vacant from November 20th, 1928.

The vacancy will be for one year in the first instance, and the officiating incumbent will thereafter become eligible for substantive appointment. The pay will be Rs. 500 per mensem with no allowances. At the expiry of one year, the probationer will, if deemed suitable, be confirmed "sub pro tem" for 2 years and thereafter substantively, in the Assistant Secretaries' scale of Rs. 650-50-850 plus house rent allowance under the B.H.A. Scheme.

An intending candidate must be not less than 21 nor more than 25 years of age on November 20th, 1928, and must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a first class Honours degree in Mathematics or Economics of a recognised University and that he is a British subject, or the subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General has made a declaration under Sec 96-A of the Government of India Act, and must furnish certificates of character from heads of educational institutions together with a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner.

Preference will be given to candidates resident in the Bombay Presidency, in Sind, or in Indian States in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay.

Applications accompanied by the necessary testimonials should be forwarded to the SECRETARY to Government, Finance Department, on or before 10th November, 1928. 31251

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 26th October, 1928, to the 9th November, 1928 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 16th October, 1928. 31252

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Mahalaxmi Fair, Warden Road between Peddar Road and Hornby Vellard will be temporarily CLOSED to vehicular traffic as under:—
From 5 p.m. on the 22nd to 2 a.m. on the 23rd October 1928.
This order is made under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.

Bombay, 12th October, 1928. 31245

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent. purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th October, 1928. 31247

G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF LOCALLY GROWN AND ANDAMANS TIMBER TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

200 Tons each of Andamans Padank, Aince, Indian Poon and Red Luan in the Log.

Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received and specifications can be obtained from the Railway Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Locally grown and Andamans Timber." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, 1928.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

(Sd.) D. S. BURN,
Agent,
G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 18th October, 1928. 31249

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEMPORARY RECEIPT bearing No. 142 D. 15-2-28 in respect of one share certificate No. 3669 of the Indian Cement Co., Ltd., standing in my name has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate of same will be issued to the undersigned the present holder of the share.

(Sd.) CHAMPAVATI
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI
31256

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MIRZA YAHYA MAHOMED TAKI of Bombay, Mogal Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to a client of ours.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 5 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the junction of Parel Road and Chamar Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 652 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal N. Ward Nos. 7550, 7551 and 7552 and Street Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and New Survey No. 3594, Cadastral Survey No. 853 of Mazagaon Division and known as Plot No. 18, Scheme No. 47 of the Improvement Trust, and bounded on or towards the North by the junction of Parel Road and Chamar Lane, Byculla, on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the East by Parel Road, Byculla, and on or towards the West by Chamar Lane together with all buildings, messuages, tenements and shops erected thereon.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1928.
HORMUSJEE M. VAKEL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31232

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANILAL GOKALBHAI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and encumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground and the cess whereof has been redeemed together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Ridge Road, Malba Hill, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1555 square yards or thereabouts (by actual measurements 1630 square yards) and bearing Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2899, Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 2241 and bounded on the East partly by the public Road called Ridge Road and partly by the Public Road called Harkness Road on the west by the property of Flora Simeon Abraham Nathan and on the South partly by the property of Kallidas Kirparam and partly by the said Public Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3192(1) and bearing Old Street No. 98 and New Street No. 1 and 52 and Cadastral Survey No. 168, Malbar and Cumbala Hill Division.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND
GIRDHARILAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 20th October, 1928. 31257

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1789 of 1926.

NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, a firm Plaintiffs

vs.

(1.) Messrs. PULEE BROTHERS, a firm, (2.) Messrs. HATE AND CO., (3.) BANK OF BARODA, LTD. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of June, 1928, the following immovable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY the 19th day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 13th Kanaiipara Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581 and New No. 11025, Old survey No. 4113, and 4114 and New Survey No. 4A/6555 and Cadastral Survey No. 378 (part), Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward No. 2036, Old Street No. 105, New Street Nos. 107 and 121 and bounded on the East by the property of Jungund Najana Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Kanaiipara Lane and on the North by the sweepers passage.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elseti Shetiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kanaiipara Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6560 and Cadastral Survey No. 396 (Part) Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati but now of the said Shatika Venkati, on the West by the property of Jati Sayakn, on the North by the 13th Kanaiipara Street and on the South by the sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VALBYA, Attorneys for the plaintiffs above named at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31246

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGALORE.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO. 30 OF 1928-29.

Petitioners:—The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Company, Limited, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

UNDER SECTION 12 (2) OF THE MYSORE COMPANIES' REGULATION VIII OF 1927.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that application has been made in the above Court by the Petitioners for the alteration of the original Memorandum of objects in pursuance of the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 15th June, 1927, to the effect that "Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association be deleted." The said application has been posted for hearing objections, if any, to the 12th November, 1928. Any person interested in the Company intending to object may do so on that day by appearing before the Court either in person or by pleader duly instructed.

S. GANGARAJU,
Managing Director.
Bangalore, 18th October, 1928. 31255

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Suit No. 2214 of 1927.

DAMJI KORSEY and others .. Plaintiffs

versus.

KUVERJI KURPAL and others .. Defendants.

(1) NANJI VELJI KURPAL for self and as one of the heirs and legal representatives of Kurpal Doongersay, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed.
(2) MAGANTAL KARSONJI the 5th defendant abovenamed.
(3) PREMJI KARSONJI, the 9th defendant abovenamed.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for a declaration that the deceased Korsey Monsey had a share of 17 Cents in a rupees of 106 Cents in the business of the firms mentioned in the plaint upto the time of his death and that the said firms and so far as the said Korsey Monsey was concerned were DISSOLVED on 22nd October, 1921, for the affairs of the said firms upto the said period being wound up and the accounts thereof taken by the Court and for an order for payment to the Plaintiffs of such amount as may be found due to them with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 22nd October, 1921, till judgment, for all other accounts inquiries and directions and for Receiver of the said firms and for an injunction and for costs and for other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 21st day of November, 1928, at quarter past eleven o'Clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON, MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of February, 1928.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31250

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. ANNIE JOSEPHINE BARNEY, of Santa Cruz has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Agripada Lane Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 632.66 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. B, forming part of Final Plot No. 89, and Original Plot No. 22 of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme, No. 4 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Record of Rights No. 344 and New Record of Rights No. 1206 and Non-Agricultural No. 194 and New Survey No. 39 Pot Nos. 1-5, and 6 (but described as Pot No. 15 in prior Deeds). Entry No. 3246 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East and West by the property of the Vendor, on the North by the Agripada Lane and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Morarji and which said premises are assessed by the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee as Chawl No. 17B.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1928.

Messrs. DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

"Ismail Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 31254

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

THE QUANTS

IN

More Dam Things
After Another

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

RONALD COLMAN

IN

THE SPORTING VENUS

WITH

BLANCHE SWEET AND LEW CODY

Castles, Cabarets, night life in London,
Paris and Deauville. The romance of a
headstrong titled beauty, a poor lad and
a dissolute Prince.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

TWO LIFE LONG PALMS
WHO LOVED A
WOMAN WITHOUT
A SOUL!SUCH IS THE THEME
IN THIS MIGHTY DRAMA

HAVOC

With an all Star Cast
including

MADGE BELLAMY

AND

GEORGE O'BRIEN

A mighty Drama of
War-dazed Women.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND
UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with the Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell, at the risk of the Owners, by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1928, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road:—

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked Articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnae Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed Bags of Wheat; Grain; Grain-sweepings; Iron Packages, Castor seeds, Linseeds; Cotton seeds; Gunny Bags; Machinery, etc.,

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnae Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN MADRAS.

POONA, Oct. 21.

The Bay depression has apparently developed into a storm with the centre this morning about 200 miles east of Madras. It is likely to move in north-westerly direction and approach the coast between Madras and Masulipatam. Extensive rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency with heavy falls on the North Coromandel and the North Madras coast. There has also been nearly general rain in south Deccan, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bengal and local rain in the East Central Provinces, and Upper Burma, while a few falls have occurred in the Lower Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts are: Minbu two inches, Bhamo one and a half, Lashio a half, Maymyo one, Jalpaiguri four, Cuttack and Sonepur 18 inches, Bala-sore two, Dinajpur, Hajirabagh, Sand-heads Bogra and Chaisara one, Jessore three quarters, Mymensingh and Narayan-ganj a half, Masulipatam and Narayan-ganj three, Gopalpur two, Raichur and Cochin one and a half, Cuddapah and Cocanada one, Kodakanal three quarters, Kurnool and Trivandrum a half, Mysore, Mangalore, Pamban and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast: Increase in the east Central Provinces and a further extension in the Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall warning: Heavy rain will continue in the coastal districts between Chengalput and Ganjam and may extend into Madras Deccan, during the next thirty-six hours.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 20.

General Remarks:—The conditions are unsettled in the Bay off the Coromandel Coast, where a depression has probably formed. Extensive rain with locally heavy falls has occurred in the Madras Presidency. There has also been nearly general rain in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. Skies are heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The air is drier than usual in most of the Punjab, the United Provinces, north Rajputana and the west Central Provinces, and more moist in the south Deccan and south-east Madras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Deesa and Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to continue locally heavy in the Madras Presidency and extend in the Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Marmugao	0.49"
Karwar	0.62"
Bijapur	0.59"
Belgaum	0.83"
Mangalore	0.10"
Calicut	0.02"
Cochin	0.02"
Colombo	0.02"
Masulipatam	0.05"
Cocanada	1.45"
Cuddapah	0.90"
Madras	3.17"
Bangalore	0.03"
Coinbatore	0.30"
Trichinopoly	0.25"
Negapatam	1.75"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20-10-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. equal to 29.89 inches (.005 above normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.833 inches (.045 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .032.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 28.9 degrees (0.4 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extend of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.34 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.55 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

Magnetic Storm Report.—A magnetic storm of severe intensity was recorded by the magnetographs in the Alibag Observatory on the 18th October 1928.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 20.

December	19.57
January	19.54
March	19.50
May	19.36
July	19.24
Middling Spot	20.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.

October	18.96
January	19.02
Middling Spot	19.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	83,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.35
Scinde, Fine	7.60
Scinde, Superfine	7.85
Bengal, Good	7.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35
Bengal, Fine	7.60
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Broach, Fine	9.10
Broach, Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

October	17.84
November	17.94
December	18.13
January	18.08
February	18.08
March	18.28
April	18.28
May	18.45
June	18.45
July	18.53
August	18.53
September	18.53
October	18.57
Sakellaridis, P. G. F. Spot	18.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

	Opening.	Closing.
October	10.38	10.39
November	10.23	10.23
December	10.23	10.23
January	10.20	10.20
February	10.18	10.18
March	10.19	10.18
April	10.17	10.17
May	10.17	10.17
June	10.13	10.13
July	10.13	10.12
August	10.03	10.03
September	9.93	9.93
October	9.84	9.84
Middling Spot	10.95	10.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 20.

Silver—Market is quiet.	26-5/8
Spot	26-5/8
Forward	26-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 20.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£44-11-1/2
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LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-7/8 p. c.	
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p. c.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p. c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20-36-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12-09-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34-90
T.T. Madrid on London	30-03
T.T. Milan on London	92-58
T.T. Berne on London	25-20
T.T. Paris on London	124-20
T.T. London on Prague	163-62

The storm commenced at 13 hrs. on the 18th and ended at 4 hrs. next morning.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20-10-28 Colaba Point 0.10. Fort 0.00. J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.54, Fort 119.66, J. J. Hospital 92.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.74, Fort 84.02, J. J. Hospital 60.24.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91, J. J. Hospital 84.02.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

In full-pressed	Yesterday	This day	Last year
Bales	164	1,250	526
Khandesh	322	4,585	6,765
Central India	57	917	1,204
Barar	166	789	560
Central Provinces	766	8,552	3,700
Others	129	6,616	2,484

Total Oomras	1,604	22,709	15,230
Dholera	214	1,375	11,922
N.W. Provinces	830	9,675	5,111
Rajputana	1	750	5,147
Sind-Punjab	45	455	4,310
Broach	2,505	2,245	

Coompta and Dharwar	100	1,737	2,330
Westerns-Norths	1,909	2,634	
Cocanada	1		
Tinevelly and Cambodia	108	451	6,043
Persian	30	1,581	
American	778	18,088	
Egyptian and African	5,942	4,163	

Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	2,902	48,317	78,924

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

In full-pressed	Yesterday	This day	Last year
Bales	454	91,221	52,524
Europe	11,565	1,67,345	56,980
Japan & China	2,969	2,692	
Coast Ports			
Up-country by Rail	18,904	8,770	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	20,827	5,750	
Total	12,019	3,01,166	1,26,725

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	Ready	Red	Leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	315			
Bengal Fine	310			
Bengal F.G.	295			
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315			
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295			
Wardha-Hingl. Fine	350			
Nagpur Fine	350			
Yectmal Fine	340			
Arvi Fine	340			
Amraoti Fine	330			
Khamgaon-Alkolia Fine	330			
Mulkapur Fine	320			
Khandesh Fine	305			
Muthia F.G.	250			
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	295			
Purna F.G.G.S.	285			
Parbhani/Sakla F.G.G.S.	295			
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295			
Burwah Sanavud Fine	295			
Surat Fine	360			
Broach Fine	360			
Broach F.G.	340			
Westerns M.G.	420			
Cambodia	425			
Miraj/Sangli	350			
Compta Good	365			
Dholera				

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready prices have dropped by about 1 anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward market has ruled steady to-day and prices record a drop of about 1/2 anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14 3/4 per cwt.

Transshipment Rs. 8 1/2-1/2 per cwt.

F.B.H. S.S. Warfield Rs. 8 1/2-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H. S.S. Sirsa Rs. 8 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H. Shipment Sept. 8 1/2-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H. Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8 1/2 per cwt.

F.B.H. Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H. Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Paid and Sellers November 44/6.

Barleth Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Oct-Nov. 44/-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers November 48/3.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct-Dec., per cwt. 12/7-1/2.

Jan-Mar., per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct-Dec., per cwt. 12/8-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct-Dec., per cwt. 12/9-1/2.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

The American market this week moved upward and shows a nett rise of nearly half a cent. In the beginning of the week the market was slightly easy due to long liquidation and Southern hedge-selling. Later, the market firmed up the prices advancing 82 points within three days on covering by shorts, continued trade buying, unfavourable weather and fears of frost. At the advance, there was some hedge-selling which was absorbed by general buying. The highest price for the January position touched during the week was 19.92 on the 18th instant and the lowest 18.95 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being 97 points. The Government Weekly Weather Report for the past week issued on Wednesday last was considered generally favourable. The Weather since has been unfavourable there having been heavy rains in Central Belt, Arkansas and South Texas.

U. S. A. Mills consumption for September has been 492,000 bales against 527,000 bales in August and 627,000 bales in September 1927. This makes the total Mills consumption for the season to the end of September 1,019,000 bales against 1,260,000 bales for the same period last year.

Our local market closes Rs. 13 higher. Early, the market was quiet and some what easy but afterwards rapidly advanced in sympathy with the rise in America and on short covering and general buying. Commission Houses remained sellers. The highest rate for Broach A-May touched during the week was Rs. 371-1/2 on the 18th instant and the lowest Rs. 352-1/4 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 19-1/4. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach A-May Rs

SHARE MARKET OUTLOOK

Poor Dividends For Textiles

LONG SIDE PREFERRED IN STEELS

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarji & Co. in their following weekly Share Market Report issued on the 19th inst., state as under:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ready paper being scarce the market kept steady; otherwise there was no life in the securities market, either in the 3 1/2 per cent. paper or any other variety. And we do not see any rise in this section for some time to come. The 3 1/2 per cent. paper was dormant between Rs. 73/4 and Rs. 78/5 and the budli between the 16th October and 1st November settlements was annas 2/6 to 3 discount. The 5 per cent. (1945-55) was done at Rs. 105/13, and the 4 1/2 per cent. short-dated at Rs. 97/6, with the long-dated at Rs. 94/2. The 6 per cent. bonds displayed an easier tone during the week. They were rather freely offered and with buyers scarce 1930 at Rs. 102/7, 1931 at Rs. 103/8, and 1932 at Rs. 104/8.

TEXTILE SHARES.

These fluctuated within the narrow limit of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12/8 with a quiet, steady tone; and we expect no big fluctuations either way in the near future. The raw material has again gone up to Rs. 370 and if it remains steady in the vicinity of this figure it should be a help to mills in disposing of their cloth. The Laxmi Cotton Co. has declared a dividend of Rs. 25 which is Rs. 12/8 less than the one declared last year, and there were many sellers in this scrip at quoted rates. Similarly other good concerns are likely to declare poor dividends compared to last year's. The Central India (Nagpur) and the Ahmedabad Advance Mills have declared their final dividends at Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively, while the ad-interim dividend for the Swadeshi Mills has been declared at Rs. 10.

TATA STEELS.

These had a set-back on profit-taking. Deferreds after touching Rs. 310 giving way and declining to Rs. 285, and Ordinaries receding to Rs. 80/4 after being done at Rs. 85. The low levels however again brought in some buyers and the closing rates were Rs. 298/12 for Deferreds and Rs. 82/4 for Ordinaries. We expect no big fluctuations in this section either but we would prefer keeping on the long side and making purchases at any fall. The 2nd prefs. were in good demand upto Rs. 92 X. D., though subsequently they eased to Rs. 89/8 on profit-taking.

CEMENT SHARES.

These kept firm, Shahabads and Uniteds particularly being in good request. Indian Cements were done between Rs. 385 and Rs. 395 while Katni Ordinaries improved to Rs. 280. United Cements are likely to appreciate still further in view of the fact that all the scrips in this section they are still quoted at a comparatively small premium. Indian Cements closed at Rs. 386/14 Bund's Rs. 21/2 Katni ordys Rs. 278/12 and Gwalior Rs. 131/4.

POWER SHARES.

These were firm, especially Tata Powers which were done upto Rs. 545 though they subsequently eased by about Rs. 10 in the absence of fresh buyers. Andhra Valleys were quoted at Rs. 725 while Tata Hydros were done between Rs. 1,140, and Rs. 1,160, closing at Rs. 1,153/10.

BANK SHARES.

These were in good demand during the week, especially Imperials. The fully-paid were done upto Rs. 1,500 and the contributories upto Rs. 375, eventually closing at Rs. 1,495 and Rs. 372/8 respectively. India Banks jumped into Rs. 99, with small business passings, while Easterns were quoted at Rs. 94, Centrals Rs. 24/6 and Barodas Rs. 83.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock's, Bleichstein's, Bombay Shipyard and Bombay Steamers had narrow fluctuations, closing at quoted rates. In such shares, Scindias after being done at Rs. 16/2 eased to Rs. 15/8. B. B. Petrols were nominal at Rs. 4/14 and New India in good demand at Rs. 22/8.

Business for Moorat Valda will commence from tomorrow.

	Dividend per share	Term ending	payable	Closing of the Books
	Rs. As. Ps.			
New India Ass. Co., Ltd. Ass.	1 0 0	31.3.1934	24.10.1928	19-9-28 to 10-10-28
Chartered Bank	2 0 7 0	30-6-1928		
Bombay Electric S. & T. Co. Ltd.	9 8 0 5	30.6.1934	22-10-1928	24-9-28 to 8-10-28
Bansi Spz. Weir Co.	20 0 0	31.10.1927	17-10-1928	26-9-28 to 30-10-28
Volkart United Press	30 0 0	30-6-1928	1-11-1928	10-10-28 to 20-10-28
Port Canning	17 5 0 0			
Bund's Port Land	40 0 0	30-6-1928	6-11-1928	8-10-28 to 22-10-28
Hallbhav Aden Salt Works	0 8 0 0	30-6-1928	27-11-1928	29-10-28 to 7-11-28
Narsinghji Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10 0 0	31-4-1928	22-10-1928	8-10-28 to 17-10-28
Indian Cable Co. Ltd.	31-12-1927			11-10-28 to 25-10-28
Bombay Steam Navigation	12 8 0 0	30-6-1928	6-11-1928	29-10-28 to 6-11-28
The Swadeshi Mills Co.	10 0 0	30-6-1928	8-11-1928	22-10-28 to 31-10-28
Ahmedabad Advance	10 0 0	30-6-1928	22-10-28	22-10-28 to 6-11-28
C. India Spz. wez. Mfg.	15 0 0	30-6-1928	22-10-28	22-10-28 to 7-11-28
Scindia Steam Navigation	0 8 0 0	30-6-1928	26-11-1928	24-10-28 to 20-11-28
Tata Mills Co.				22-10-28 to 27-10-28 Pref.
Laxmi Cotton Mfr. Co.	25 0 0	30-6-1928	5-11-1928	22-10-28 to 27-10-28
Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd.	40 0 0	30-6-1928	5-11-1928	22-10-28 to 27-10-28
Eastern Steam Nav. Co.		31-12-1927		24-10-28 to 31-10-28

a (annual to Year ending).
b (annual to Half-year ending).
c (annual to on the paid-up portion on new shares).
d (annual to final).

The following were the fluctuations:—

FLUCTUATIONS.

Name.	Saturday. Lowest-Highest.	Monday. Lowest-Highest.	Tuesday. Lowest-Highest.	Thursday. Lowest-Highest.	Friday. Lowest-Highest.
Bombay	853/12 855	848/12 861/4	847/8 856/4	847/8 857/8	852/8 856/4
Dyeing	815 826/4	810 821/4	807/8 817/8	805 813/12	808/2 812/8
Fazulbhoy	527/8 536/4	525 533/12	522/8 528/12	522/8 528/12	525 527/8
Pearl	412/8 417/8	407/8 412	406/4 412/8	405 411/4	407/8 411/4
Century	512/8 516/4	512/8 515	511/4 515	511/4 513/12	511/4 512/8
Nagpur	180 182/8	177/8 182/8	177/8 182/8	177/8 180	177/8 180
Swadeshi	153/12 156/4	152/8 153/12	151/4 153/12	150 152/8	151/4 153/12
Crescent	236/4 238/12	232/8 236/4	231/4 235	231/4 233/12	231/4 233/12
Pabany	297/8 308/12	296/4 311/4	295/8 306/4	285/10 298/12	292/8 298/12
Tata Def.	82 85	82/10 85	83/14 84	80 82/8	81 82/4
Tata Ord.	1153/12 1161/4	1152/8 1155	1140 1153/12	1140 1150	1145 1155
Tata Hydro.	827/8 832/8	820 825	820 827/8	818/12 825	821/4 826/4
Burma	387/8 396/4	382/8 387/8	387/8 393/12	387/8 393/12	385/10 388/2
I. Cement	380 385	372/8 386/4	373/12 377/8	371/4 378/12	373/12 377/8
Alcock	21/4 21/8	21/2 21/6	21 21/4	21/4 21/8	21/9 21/6
Bundi					

*Will be notified hereafter.

Wednesday—Market was closed.

MANUFACTURING ARTIFICIAL CLOUDS.

GERMAN SCIENTIST'S DISCOVERY

Berlin, (By Mail).—The establishment of artificial clouds over cities to catch the sun's rays and ward off the summer heat is proposed by Johannes Christian Bischoff, of Kiel, Germany.

Bischoff would project these artificial clouds from balloons anchored in a row along that edge of the city from which the wind is blowing.

There are hundreds of chemical combinations from which these artificial clouds could be made. Bischoff says. He proposes the use of hydrochloric acid and ammonium which, he says, are cheap, produce enormous amount of smoke and do not easily combine with the air.

Bischoff points out that such clouds would be invaluable in protecting the cities from air attacks in times of war. They would shield the cities from the effects of smoke screens and make it impossible for an enemy air fleet to find its targets.

The cloud chemicals, Bischoff says, could be pumped to the balloons continuously in a compressed form. Special apparatus attached to the gondola of the balloons would then squirt the mixture into the air where it would immediately turn into whitish smoke and be wafted like a veil across the sunlit city.

Each balloon, Bischoff estimates, could cover a strip approximately thousand feet wide. As there are always some air currents even on the hottest day Bischoff holds that the proper distribution of the clouds is assured.

Difficult chemical mixtures, he says, would produce at will dark clouds and light clouds, dry clouds and wet clouds, and might possibly even solve the rain problem for arid districts.

Bischoff has already attracted attention through his plan for a "desert ship," which would be in effect a ship placed on enormous broad wheels able to grip the sand without sinking too deeply into it.

Then enlisting the services of the R. Hon. Srinivas Sastri the Mahatma right in the Klerkdom incident in "Young India" reproduced in your columns, "quence and scholarship and their upsurge."

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ON WHOSE BEHALF?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in the columns of the "Chronicle" a report of the so-called "representative" meeting of the "Bombay Journalists" to consider the question of presenting an address to Mr. B. G. Horniman on behalf of the profession. It is a matter of common knowledge that no announcement of this meeting appeared in any of the local papers nor were the Journalists Associations of the city—and there are many of them—ever consulted in the matter. Apart from the mischievousness of the question whether Mr. Horniman deserves an address or not, the conveners of the meeting ought to have observed the ordinary courtesy, if they want to make the address appear as being given by the profession, to invite the working journalists. In the absence of proper invitation to the local journalists on the staffs of the city papers the whole show savours of being engineered by a few interested persons.

Mr. Shaikat Ali who presided on the occasion is reported to have said that 103 invitations were sent out. I should like to know who these 103 journalists were.

The "Herald" report is silent as to whether after this indecent haste and hurry on the part of these admirers of Mr. Horniman they intend to call a meeting of the journalists and get the draft address approved by the general body of journalists. It is high time that the journalists and their associations protest against these tactics in their name.

In fact Mr. Horniman should be the last person to accept this address on behalf of "the Bombay Journalists" when they were never informed of the matter—Yours etc.

"A JOURNALIST"

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So Uncle Ben has to have another feather for his beaten record. I received the following invitation on the 19th instant. Mark the date of invitation and presentation.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Dear Sir,
It is proposed to present an Address to Mr. B. G. Horniman on behalf of the journalists of Bombay, on the occasion of the 2nd Anniversary of the "Indian National Herald," in appreciation of his services to Indian Journalism.

To consider the question, a meeting of journalists will be held at the "Hindustan" Office, Dalal Street, Fort, on Friday, the 19th instant at 6 p.m. when your presence is requested.

Yours, truly,
SHAIKAT ALI,
E. R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.

Well, I have hit Beni hard enough in my press but that surely is no reason why I should not respond to an invitation in honour of a fellow journalist. And I did cordially respond to the invitation. But it was all a put up job! Talking of presenting addresses:

As far as my poor experience goes generally addresses are presented on occasions of retirement from or entering a new field, from position, power and influence. Mr. Horniman surely is not a new entrant to the Indian journalistic fraternity nor is there any authority to suppose he is retiring from the field. I wonder why Maulana Shaikat Ali, Messrs. Yagnik and Hirjibehedin are in a hurry to sound the death-knell of Uncle Ben's journalistic career! Mind you the address is "in appreciation of his Services to Indian Journalism". Therefore, the organisers do really imply to convey Beni's retirement on the second anniversary of "The Indian National Herald."

This apart the journalists "meeting" was indeed a comic gathering. Mr. Yagnik expressed his inability to attend the "meeting" through a "Message" and Mr. Hirji Behedin followed the example as "he could not be present"—Yours etc.

JUNIOR.

ing use on his part towards the Indian cause in South Africa. It is all very well and there are likely to be no two opinions so far, but when we are assured by the Mahatma that the eloquent scholar "has immensely raised" the status of our countrymen in that part of the world, the man in the street uninitiated in politics, but all the same keeping himself generally posted up-to-date by regularly looking up news columns, cannot but help, being sceptic and looking askance, since one fails to see any advancement in our favour in that country and on the contrary, becomes conscious of a campaign of energetic efforts to tighten the noose round our necks. The eloquent powerful pleading of the learned ambassador could at best be said to have put back a proposed harmful statute for the time being, but this achievement can under no circumstances be regarded to have immensely raised our status in South Africa. Over there we appear to be still enjoying the same status as in the old days, when the Mahatma himself had had to put up with galling humiliations and unseemly rows; and any one cherishing fond hopes of any improvement in that quarter is no better than a dreamer.

I know I shall be put down as a crank, but hope that you will not refuse a corner in your valued paper to

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Oct. 16.



"—I began to pick up"

A grateful Sanatogen user writes:

"This is just the story of the experience—so far as Sanatogen is concerned—of a very ordinary, prosaic, matter-of-fact man, who happens to work rather more with his head than with his fingers.

"I was beginning to get flabby, mentally, to hate the very thought of work, when I struck Sanatogen. Either Sanatogen or Providence—or in common gratitude one should say Sanatogen and Providence—has or have put me right again. For the first week I perceived no difference but from the end of the second week I began to pick up. Since then I have built rapidly."

This is far from being an isolated case. Hundreds of thousands of people take Sanatogen—and benefit by it. Why not you? Sanatogen must help you. It may not be as soon as the second week that you begin to pick up, but the goal, splendid health, is nearer than you may think.

Decide to try Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

PUMPS

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PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

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LTD.

CULWELL WORKS:

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th October, 1928:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed 3,36,00,000.		
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000	
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	17,40,89,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,20,45,000	
	23,29,14,000	
ASSETS		
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,59,21,000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,62,37,000	
Bills Discounted	1,33,97,000	
Bank Premises	55,87,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,12,43,000	
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	10,05,26,000	
	23,29,14,000	

FOSTER'S
"BUGLE"
GUINNESS STOUT



ANNUAL
SALES OVER
24,000,000
Bottles

There's a Reason
First in 1829—
Still Foremost
Agents:—
HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD., BOMBAY

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR MAIN DRAINAGE LOAN OF Rs. 12,63,500/- SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY @ 5% REPAYMENT 30 YEARS.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the loan in multiple of Rs. 500/- will be received upto **FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1928** by the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality at the Municipal Office, McLeod Road, Karachi, up-to 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time.)

INSTALMENTS.

Ten per cent on application and the balance on allotment.

Brokerage at the rate of 1/8 % will be paid to the recognized brokers through whom accepted applications are received.

Each tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "TENDERS FOR LOAN OF MAIN DRAINAGE."

Tender Forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,

President,

8th October, 1928.

Karachi Municipality.

31203

GREAT CENTENARY OF INSTALLATION OF SHRI GOPINATH

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BY B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

A striking instance of the methods adopted by Indian Railways to-day for the benefit of the public is to be found in the steps that have been taken by the B. B. & C. I. Railway to facilitate the movement of pilgrims to Gadhada for the great centenary which falls on the 26th October this year. Special trains are being run from Bombay and Surat on 22nd October and in connection with these further special trains are being run on the metre gauge section from Viramgam. These trains will enable pilgrims to reach their destination with the maximum degree of speed and comfort. In addition to this, the B. B. and C. I. Railway are quoting special reduced fares which will enable even the poorer classes to take part in this great pilgrimage.

Swami Shree Sahajanand flourished in the latter half of the 18th century. He is otherwise popularly known as Swami Narayan and the religious sect founded by him is known as the Swaminarayan Panth. He was admittedly a great religious preacher and he had a large following during his life time in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. By his preaching he sought to banish many evils which had in those dark and turbulent days crept into the various religious systems and to improve the general mode of living.

The religion which he ultimately established and which is known as the Swaminarayan Panth is broadly speaking a reformed type of Vaishnavism though philosophically it is Vishistadvaita.

DIRECTION OF TEMPLE.

During his life-time Swaminarayan had his headquarters at a village called Gadhada in the Bhavnagar State a few miles way from Bhavnagar. Here he subsequently erected a big and beautiful temple which is no able for its construction and architecture and therein he installed the idol of Shri Gopinath (Shri Krishna with Radha) in Samvat 1885 Ashad 12th (i.e. in 1829 A.D.). He also built several other temples at several other places such as Ahmedabad, Vadod, Bhuj, etc.

Before his death Swaminarayan divided the sect into two Gadi (Diocese) and seated his two nephews thereon, the one being at Ahmedabad and the other at Vadod. The Gadhada temple is being under the management of the Vadod Gadi. Its present occupier being Acharya Maharaj Shri Shripadprasadji Maharaj Viharilalji who is fifth in descent.

The occasion is being celebrated with all the religious rites of prana prastha and a Vishnu Yag in connection therewith. Thousands of pilgrims are proceeding to the place which is regarded as very sacred and holy by the followers of the sect or account of its having been the residence of the founder for a number of years and the many existing relics and the Durbar houses where Swami Narayan lived.

Special trains will also be arranged for return journey and the B. B. and C. I. Railway are to be congratulated on their enterprise not only in making such adequate arrangements for the comfort of passengers but also in taking the opportunity of quoting a much lower rate for this great occasion. It is un-

stood that up to the present not less than 60 second class and 1,510 third class passengers have booked accommodation on these trains and that additional number are still applying for seats.

"SERIOUS MISSTATEMENTS OF FACTS"

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:— "The attention of Government has been called to an article in the 'Bombay Samachar' of October 11 headed 'The recent serious riot in Surat. Statement of the Muslim Anjuman.' Government desire it to be made known (1) that this article cannot be said to represent the views of the Anjuman because it was not passed by them and (2) that the article contains serious misstatements of fact."

HYDERABAD DN. PEOPLES' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the conference in Hyderabad on 25th and 26th October 1928 (20th and 21st Azar 1338 F. Thursday and Friday in Vivek-Vardhar Theatre Gowliguda to consider the educational problems of the Domajons from the peoples' point of view.

Pundit Hirdyanath Kunzru, the prominent leader of the U.P. will preside and is expected to arrive here on 23rd October 1928 (18th Azar 1338 F.).

The people of the city of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolarum and those of the Atrai Balda District can be enrolled as members of the Reception Committee on payment of fees not less than Rs. 5. The delegates can be enrolled from any part of the Dominions on payment of Rs. 5 each. Besides visitors are allowed for nominal fees of annas 8 each. Women and members of the untouchable classes are exempt from the payment of the visitor's fees.

Arrangements are being made for boarding and lodging of the delegates and visitors from the districts. Intending delegates and visitors will do well to communicate for the above arrangements to the Secretary of the Conference.

The Sessions will meet as below:— 1st Session 20th Azar 1338 F. (25-10-28) 1-30 p.m. 2nd Session 21st Azar 1338 F. (26-10-28) from 8 to 11 a.m. 3rd Session 1st Azar 1338 F. (26-10-28) at 2 p.m.

The Railway authorities have been approached for the concession for those intending to attend the Conference and it is expected the same will be granted.

All communications and remittances are to be addressed to the Secretary at the office of the Conference, 901, Gulbagh Residency Bazar, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NEW BANK FOR LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

The Lucknow Branch of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., was opened to-day. Raja Sir Rampal Singh presided at the well attended meeting held on the occasion and amongst others Lala Harkishanlal, Chairman of the Board of Directors attended it. The branch is located in Hazratganj, Lucknow's business centre. Raja Kalkankar and Manohar Bishen Narayan Bhargava have been appointed local Directors of the Lucknow branch.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL. At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to-day attendance of different nationalities in September last was 870; males being 710 and 160 females.

TIVIMENSES UNION.

A special general meeting of the Tivimenses Union will be held on Sunday, (28th inst.) at 11 a.m. at the St. Sebastian Convent High School Hall, Dabul.

TIVIMENSES SPORTING CLUB.

The Second Annual General meeting of the Tivimenses Sporting Club will be held on Sunday (28th inst.) at 10 a.m. at the St. Sebastian Convent High School Hall, Dabul.

JOINT BOARD CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Joint Board Congress Nationalist Municipal Party will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 1111.

SHERI SHIVAJI VYAYAM MANDIR.

The opening ceremony of the Shri Shivaji Vyayam Mandir will take place at Koli-Wadi, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2, at 7-15 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Dr. M. M. Velkar will preside. All are cordially invited.

CHEKITSAR SAMUHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Dasta gathering of the Night High School will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Dharmalya Theosophical Society, Nana Shankar Seth's house, Thakurdwar, when Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 24th inst.) at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition which was announced for October end at Karachi is postponed to a later date, which will be announced at a later date. The date for receiving exhibits has been extended to 15th November, 1928.

BHAVNAGAR STATE CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of Bhavnagar Prasthanti there will be a public meeting of Bhavnagar State subjects to-day (Monday) at Rashtriya Shala Hall, Ashoka Building, Prince's Street, when prominent speaker will address on "The Coming Bhavnagar State Subjects' Conference." Mr. G. R. Gaidi will preside.

BENGAL CLUB.

The Bengal Club will celebrate the 'Bijaya' and its Anniversary at 'Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, 3 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). All the Bengalis are invited to attend. A farce entitled "Derby Ticket" will be staged by the members on the occasion.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the Bai Bachubai, wife of Shri Kanai Prasad, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parul the total number of patients treated during the month of September 1928 was 2083 out of whom 122 were women and 861 children, 40 being boys and 381 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 9.

ARASWAT VIDYARTHI SARAYAL MANDALI.

The Eloquence Competition Prize given by Sarawat Vidyarthi Sahaya Mandali will take place at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Tuesday) (Dussehra Day) at Sarawat Bahinji Samaj Hall, Ghollan. The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside and Mrs. Patkar will give the prizes. All members, sympathisers and competitors are requested to attend.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

Messrs. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, in their monthly statement of earnings for September last state:—

Electric Supply: Earnings for September 1928 Rs. 7,87,949; Total earnings upto end of September 1928 Rs. 66,72,953. Traction (Trams and Omnibuses): Earnings for September 1928 Rs. 5,34,563. Total earnings upto end of September 1928 Rs. 50,23,208. Increase over same period last year is 3,71,131.

G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. S. B. Foreign Education Society will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (4th proximo) at the Hall of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, to consider the acceptance of the donation of Rs. 60,000 (G.P. Notes) from Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.O.S., on certain conditions and other business in this connection.

consider the acceptance of the donation of Rs. 60,000 (G.P. Notes) from Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.O.S., on certain conditions and other business in this connection.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ.

The 29th annual Daseera Sammelan of the Maratha community under the auspices of the above noted Samaj will be held at Shree Madho Maharaj Sindia Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Mahadeorao B. Sawant Bhosale, patron of the Samaj presiding. Prof. N. R. Tayde will on the occasion speak in English on the subject of "Need of higher education amongst the Marathas."

BOMBAY LOKHITAWADI SANGHA.

Under the auspices of the Navara Mahotsava, Dadar, the following programme has been arranged for to-day (Monday):— 9 to 10 p.m. Principal T. A. Kulkarni's lecture on "History of Greece." 10 to 11 p.m. Magical Tricks by Prof. Harkar. 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. musical concert by Prof. Javkar.

MAZAGAON DOCK EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union was held at Navab Tank when the following resolutions were unanimously passed and communicated to the Managing Agent Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., Bombay as well as Calcutta:— (1) The Managing Committee of the Mazagaon Dock Employees' Union deeply regrets the action of the General Manager in introducing the system of compulsory unemployment amongst the various classes of workers so that the poor workers cannot get even a bare living wage. (2) This Committee also regrets the action of the General Manager in still not recognising the Union though it is constitutionally organised.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

AGENT TO RECEIVE UNION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The General Secretary of the above Union writes to say that the Agent to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co., has agreed to grant an interview to the representative of the Railway workers to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. when the representatives of the following Departments will present the demands of the workers as follows:—

(A) Loco: (1) Holiday with pay. (2) Promotion to be given. (3) Retrenchment to be stopped. (4) Dohad question to be settled. (B) Traffic: (1) 8 hours' duty. (2) Grievances of Station Masters, Coaching Clerks, Block Signalmen, Porters, etc. regarding leave, pay. (3) Post to be arranged for the promotion.

(C) Engineering: (1) Minimum living wage. (2) Clothing to be supplied. (3) Housing to be supplied. (4) All treatment given by subordinate officers should be stopped, etc.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

It has been now definitely arranged that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway will meet the representatives of the Union on the 7th November at 11 a.m. in the board room of the Railway Company. The Union has circulated to the centres calling for suggestions for this conference.

GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA VIJAYA DASHMI CELEBRATION.

The third Vijaya Dashmi celebration of the Arya Vyayam Mandal, Girgaum Vyayam Shala will be celebrated on Dussehra to-day, the 23rd instant from 4-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Theosophical Society's Hall, at French Bridge, near Chowpatty, Bombay.

D. V. R. Sanzgiri has kindly consented to preside.

The programme includes a display of feats of strength by the boy-champions of the Vyayam Shala and also a full programme of musical songs and dramatic displays. There will be instrumental music in the intervals. Special accommodation is reserved for ladies.

Admission cards in exchange of suggestions can be had in the Vyayam Shala premises at Regent's Road, near the Mansions, near Opera House, T. and P. Building, Bombay.

JURY'S VERDICT ON "HOTEL DE LUXE" TRAGEDY

A verdict of death by suicidal hanging was recorded by the City Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Sunday over the body of one J. Paul, a Christian, aged about 70, who killed himself by hanging in the hotel "de Luxe" in Nicoll Road. The proprietor of the hotel, in his evidence, deposed that he found the deceased in his room hanging by a rope. The floor of the room was fastened from within.

Under the Clock

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1928.



The Hartog Committee, the Educational Auxiliary of the Simon Commission, has been listening to some sardonic remarks about the miserable state of education in the Punjab, from witnesses who are not afraid to speak out their mind freely. Dr. Shujauddin, for example, has submitted a written statement which evoked a protest from the President of the Committee.

Sir Phillip Hartog, the President, declared that the written statement of the learned Doctor, "meant, in a few words, that education in the Punjab was the worst in the world." Sir Phillip added that he had not seen a worse picture painted of any educational system by any witness. The more's the pity.

The Government of India and the local Governments have a guilty conscience in this matter of Indian educational progress. Their old shibboleth of hastening slowly but surely does not work any longer. It has been found out for the fact and it was meant to be.

There must be an Insurance Fund against illiteracy in India just as there is the Famine Insurance Fund. Very large sums must be earmarked by the Central Government for allocation to various provinces for the training of capable teachers and for extending the primary stage of education at least.

There is great point in Dr. Shujauddin's complaint that a boy who had studied upto the primary course "usually forgets what he had learned, within a period of five years." This lapse into illiteracy is the sacrifice we make to a step-motherly system of education forced upon us by an alien Government.

The "New Leader" gives a graphic account from the pen of A. Fenner Brockway and E. E. Hunter of the discussion relating to India and the Simon Commission at the recent Labour Party Conference at Birmingham.

The writers affirm that the debates devoted to India and World Peace were the "best sustained." In other words, there was, I presume, a good deal of talk which ultimately came to nothing.

But the writers frankly assert that "an impression has been created that the Indian opposition to the Commission has broken down" and they add "This is a delusion which will lead to disaster." But who cares in England except the extreme Left of the Labour Leftists?

Messrs. Brockway and Hunter emphasize one fact which deserves to be remembered by those British publicists who care to look upon the Indian problem without prejudice. They mention that although it is true that eight Provincial Councils out of nine have voted for co-operation, "on one-eighth of the popularly elected members have so voted." This is what the British Imperialist Press will take care to conceal.

"What are you buying your wife for her birthday, Jim?" "I don't know yet, Ed, I haven't seen the bill."

NEW BUICK MODELS ON DISPLAY TO-DAY

SILVER ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTS CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION

The selling campaign which Messrs. T. R. Pratt Limited, the well-known motor car dealers of Bombay, are inaugurating from to-day (Monday) coincides simultaneously with the Silver Anniversary of Buick, celebrating Buick's twenty-five years of leadership.

The anniversary is not a matter for merely formal congratulations, or even one for retrospection in terms of Buick's achievements in the market of fine, medium priced cars, over a quarter of a century. On the contrary, the manufacturers of Buick have made it an occasion for reaffirming the progressive qualities which have given the leadership to Buick in the automotive field. The remarkable hold on the public confidence gained by Buick is evident by the fact that while in its first year of its existence, in 1904, only 28 cars were manufactured, 268,689 cars were manufactured in 1927. The anniversary has provided the Buick manufacturers with an opportunity of showing in a tangible form, how much they appreciate the faith reposed in them by users of Buick cars throughout the world. And this fact is responsible for General Motors placing on the market a re-designed Buick model which while retaining all its old strength and beauty is assisted by new features which continuous research and experiment have made possible.

BUICK'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

The large number of people who were privileged to get an advance view of the new "1928 Buicks" which are being shown at Pratt's Showroom on Hughes Road, have acclaimed the new models as Buick's greatest achievement. They make a wonderful display, these new models, which arrived only a few days ago in India. Buick's greatest achievement is a well-arranged background of black and blue drapery the new Buick features stand out in clear perspective and catch the eye instantly revealing a new beauty, an unusual colour form, a unique distinctiveness of style. Seen at night, when the show-room is illuminated by the radiant glow cast by spotlights, the cars appeared to the best advantage as they shone in dazzling relief.

A closer view of the new models showed that distinct changes have been made in the body styles. The bodies viewed in outline, have a characteristic rounded form, which gives the observer the optical effect of an ellipse. The result is a series of gracefully rounded lines, unmarred by projections of any sort. The beauty of the new body types is assisted by the charm of their carefully blended and fashionable colour combinations. In each model the upholstery is in a colour and pattern chosen to harmonise. The bodies are much wider and more comfortable and all parts have been strengthened in proportion to the increase in size and power. Yet by paying special attention to the design of every part and the use of

stronger and improved materials, the 1928 Buick is a faster and sturdier automobile with very little increase in weight.

SOME OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

Looking over the hold and cowl the cars have a massive appearance, with the full chrome-plated cowl bands, large cowl lamps and increased width of bodica. The side view is especially striking with the new front and rear fenders, new sun visor, distinct body lines with curved windows and deep rounded body and roof lines. From the rear the car has exceptionally pleasing appearance. The body is two inches wider than before and the additional width makes the car appear low and massive. The rear end of the frame and gas tanks are completely finished with new sheet metal covers. The combination tail door and back-up light is mounted at one side with the new gasoline tank filler at the other.

Among other outstanding features of the new Buick are adjustable front seats, increased headroom in closed models, wider front seats, a new and handsome instrument board and panel, new steering wheel and re-designed controls.

A visit to Messrs. Pratt's Show-room should prove of the greatest interest to car owners.

FALL FROM WINDOW INTO SWEEPER'S LANE

INJURED PERSON IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

At about 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, Mahomed Husein, aged about 14, residing on the third floor of Khoja Building, situated at Bengulpura was trying to take some articles from the shelf, which was near a window. While doing so, his leg slipped, and he fell down into the sweeper's lane from the window. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where it was found that his collar-bone was broken. He is in precarious condition.

DEATH BY HEART FAILURE

Khan Mohamed Isak (40), carpenter by occupation, died of heart-failure in the K. E. M. Hospital on Saturday. It appears that Khan Mohamed was for a long time suffering from some disease in the throat. He was first removed to the Charak Clinic Hospital and then to K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to his disease while under chloroform which was a preliminary to operation.

At an inquest held on Sunday the Coroner's Jury gave a verdict of death by heart-failure due to respiratory obstruction caused by cancer in the throat.

SENUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. S. D. NAVALKAR TO STAND FROM "C" WARD.

Mr. Sardar S. D. Navalkar intends to stand as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal General Election in January next from "C" Bhuleshwar Ward.

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Women of India. By Otto Rothfeld, illus., in colour. By M. V. Dhurandhar. Rs. 20.

By-Ways of Bombay. By S. M. Edwards (Late Police Commissioner, Bombay). Illus. Rs. 7-8.

Studies in Indian Painting by N. C. Mehta I.C.S., with 17 plates in colour and 44 in halftone, exquisitely printed. Rs. 56.

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"It is a difficult question to answer." It is, indeed, difficult to understand what business the Forest Conservator had to appear before the Commission if he could not answer such a straight and vital question. When pressed for a definite reply to the question whether "his anxiety was regarding Indianisation of service or the transfer of the subject to a Minister," he was, however, compelled to reply: "Much more so on the point of Indianisation." It is significant that no one asked him what ground he had for being anxious about the transfer of Forests. As regards Indianisation, he observed that the Forest Service was now efficient "on the whole" "due to a very large element of Europeans in the service." But there was danger to efficiency if Indians formed more than 50 per cent of the service, as "the average Indian is not suited for forest life." What more natural than that a Britisher should stand up for his kin at the cost of others? Even if it were assumed that the average Indian was not suited for forest life, it is ridiculous to suppose that there are not enough Indians who can with the necessary training easily supplant the British members of the Service. It would be more honest for the British members to say that they are loath to lose their jobs.

FUTILE TACTICS.

Although the "Nation and Athenaeum" should not find it difficult to ascertain from its correspondents in India, the strength of the Indian boycott of the Simon Commission, it pursues the futile tactics of misleading the British public by belittling the boycott movement and categorically declaring that Sir John Simon and his colleagues have in their second visit "the prospects of far more extensive and more cordial co-operation from all classes of the Indian community than at one time seemed likely." It has even discovered that the report of the All-Parties Conference was one of the "more important memoranda placed before them." India is aware that the Commission hastened to secure copies of the Nehru Report but the suggestion contained in the words "placed before them" is palpably dishonest and false. The Congress Executive has not submitted to the Commission any memorandum and it will certainly not do so at any stage or in any form.

INDIA AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

A Labour demonstration at Limehouse, London, under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, has adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Saklatvala denouncing the Simon Commission and urging the Labour Party to assist directly in the Indian struggle for freedom. It is some consolation to learn that there are a number of people in the world of British Labour who realise that the Simon Commission is a fraud and who are genuinely anxious to help India to attain her liberty. But the Labour Party as a whole is a friend whose friendship has been proved to be more dangerous than the open and frank hostility of the Tory Die-hards and the Liberal hypocrites. All India will, therefore, endorse Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's bold refusal to associate herself with the resolution because, as she said, the Labour Party had repeatedly failed to live up to its pledges and India did not require its help to secure her freedom.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

The Seva Sadan of Poona eminently deserves the warm tributes paid to its work by Sir Leslie Wilson when he laid the foundation stone of the Sadan's new Home for nurses named after His Excellency. The Poona Seva Sadan, like that of our own City, is an ornament to the country. The educational and humanitarian work done by it these so many years is unsurpassed by that of any similar institution in India. As the Chief Sahab of Sangli observed on the occasion, the unique service which the institution had rendered to the country was in providing all facilities to poor women of all castes and creeds to train themselves as teachers or nurses or social servants in general. These trained sisters of service in their turn have considerably helped to start branches of the Sadan in about a dozen places in the Presidency and outside, not to speak of many independent institutions modelled after the Sadan. We trust the people of the Presidency will cherish these institutions and give them all the moral and material support they need.

LOATH TO LOSE THEIR JOBS

Mr. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, asked by the Commission if the transfer of Forests to a Minister had been a success, replied:

ROADS AND BIASES. SOME REFLECTIONS.

(BY TRAVELLER).

Roads have biases, not only are they commercial or residential, or official or pro-Government or anti-Government, but they have also an atmosphere about them of dissatisfaction or peace. They smell differently, their predilections are fairly obvious. They began their mission with the beaten path, made by the feet of men in unexplored jungles. Today they fill the world. What is civilization after all but roads and main streets and shop-windows? To walk the main roads after the lanes of the country is to feel civilization. The Oriental cities being less standardised, have more self-opinionated roads. They may not boast those glories of "the highways of civilization," like the main streets of Western capitals, but they have certainly intense convictions. They seethe with prejudices, they exude opinions, they pulsate with ancient customs they are inhospitable to exotic pedestrians. Butressed on both sides with crooked and ramshackle houses, filled with stairs and children, and darkness, these roads are difficult to tread or face. The broad sweeps of modern avenues, and the spirit of compromise and cosmopolitanism which they reveal are lacking in most of the ancient streets and lanes, which burden the world with ignorance and filth.

They have hardly any tolerance for the innocent of footpaths, they have no mercy for men's habits and, above all, they have no logic, they are crooked, they helplessly pass through bazars and pedlars, who encroach upon them. Bigotry of custom, habit, religion, has gathered there for centuries, they lose their rigidity, when they are opened up to meet the modern avenues. They are picturesque only in pictures, or in the dead of night when moonlight idealises them. Urban India lives in them, crooked, land locked, blind alleys, festering with darkness and prejudices, and the most brutal inhospitality due to caste prejudices. Cities once beautifully

planned having lost their mission, or their glory have become a mere collection of streets, smelling of rotten vegetable and sweets.

Not only are they illogical, they are impolite. It is difficult to overlook the fact that when one passes from the so-called "Native quarters" of ancient cities, to the camp areas the difference is at once visible. It is like passing from one age into another. Not that we had no big roads in the past centuries, they ran through vast spaces of this ancient country, but they did not like the main streets of our century as the big market places of the middle ages, exert a cosmopolitan influence on the daily life of our cities. The great places of pilgrimage served the purpose of the modern newspaper and the modern main street. In our roads women have always walked with an apology, and have thus deprived them of their most civilizing influence. Most of the roads in Indian cities, which have come down to us from the past, hardly lend themselves for decent walking. However wonderful the wood carving may be of particos and windows of ancient houses, which line them, the streets are filthy and judged by modern standards they suffer in comparison with the worst slums of the West. They may not have the legendary danger and ghoul activities of the detective stories, but they are equally unsocial, if less dramatically dangerous. They preserve prejudices, they are watertight places, where curiosities thrive for centuries, which would otherwise perish in the broad daylight of the modern highways; they nurse the bats, who have survived generations with a solicitude worthy of a better cause. The fact that there were equally crooked streets in London about a century back, does not remove crookedness, or antiquity or squalor from the roads of Indian cities. That sort of satisfaction has very often retarded our conception of civic and municipal efficiency. The tre-

(Continued on page 10.)

POST-WAR GERMANY.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

(A Critical Appreciation of Prof. Shah's Lectures in the University School of Economics and Sociology.)

(BY A CRITIC.)

II.

It is a misfortune that these lectures did not have the publicity they deserved, at the time they were delivered, and while the audience had the subject fresh in their minds. A former member of the first Legislative Assembly has complained about the poverty of India in the matter of newspaper publicity by adequate shorthand notes of important debates in the Assembly. In so far as lectures like these are intended to be of educative value, the same misfortune must be deplored in their case, too. For it is doubtful if the lectures when published in book-form will be purchased by even as large a number as attended them personally! And so the message they may have contained when delivered will be lost sight of.

PANGS OF RE-BIRTH.

The second lecture, entitled—"Pangs of Rebirth," was somewhat of a misnomer. The lecture dealt with the Reparations Problem mainly, though it started with an outline of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, which has been the prolific breeding-ground for all the post-war troubles. The real pangs of re-birth were slurred over, almost unduly. Germany's internal revolution was mentioned, in the course of the lectures, in more than one place. But the connected account of the domestic history of post-war Germany was nowhere given as coherently as might have been expected. We, therefore, lost sight of, or at least missed the perspective for, such events as the Spartacist Revolution, the Kapp Revolt, or the Eisner Defection in Bavaria. Pangs of re-birth were, more truly, involved in these occurrences; and the lecturer for no intelligible reason seems to have missed them, or minimised them. The Spartacist Revolution and even the Kapp reaction have a significance in world-history, which may not be unknown to the Professor himself, but which he failed to convey to the audience. Even the object-lesson in that connection, such as it might be, was not emphasised as it deserved to be.

A WORLD QUESTION.

As for the Reparations Problem proper, it is not even yet finally solved. The lecturer could, therefore, naturally not infuse an air of finality on that head which is lacking there as a matter of fact. He split up the treatment of the entire problem into two rather inconveniently

separated lectures: viz., Lecture II dealing with the Reparations, and Lecture IV dealing with the Economic Framework of Post-War Germany. In the latter the discussed the collapse of the German currency and its re-habilitation, along with a number of other economic questions. But he seemed himself quite convinced that the currency debacle of Germany and the Reparations tangle were inextricably mixed up with one another. Why then this separation of naturally indissoluble matter? The problem of Reparations is not a merely German problem; not even a European problem; it is a world question. Prof. Shah dealt with it rather as a European than as an international world question. Short of that, the discussion was acute and informative. The weakness of the Dawes Plan, the critique against this purely transitory arrangement, was not shown up quite as fully as either the enemies of the Treaty of Versailles, or even its friends, may desire. Nor was it evident, from the lecturer's remarks if he was convinced of the ethics, economics and politics of the Reparations question, as it had hitherto unfolded itself. Will Germany be able to pay the annuity of \$250 million for an indefinite period? Should she be made to? Is there no way to write off the wastage of the World-War? Even Keynes writing while the ink was scarcely dry on the Treaty, was able to formulate a constructive plan for the liquidation of the Reparations claim, assessed on a just basis! Could not the present lecture have gone a little further after ten years nearly?

Perhaps he was restrained by the mere fact of the experimental, and transitory nature of the Dawes Plan. The period of partial moratorium ended only on 31st August last. And meanwhile Germany has been admitted an equal member of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations. Obviously the Reparations question cannot be left where it now remains indefinitely; nor would Germany be incapacitated or disabled from having her say in its final solution. Under the circumstances, the restraint is understandable, which would not complicate negotiations by an inopportune display of prophetic ability. And the prudence which omitted a more graphic display of the fiasco in the Ruhr Occupation, or the Passive Resistance which met that Occupation, cannot be commended too much.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

A Hollow Claim.

His Highness the Nawab of Patanpur, who represented India at the last session of the League of Nations, is one of the admirers of the latter and has faith in its work. But his admiration and faith did not prevent His Highness from drawing attention to the defects in the working of the League which make it a suspect in the eyes of all non-white peoples. In his speech at the League session, the Nawab of Patanpur declared his belief that those, who studied the facts deeply and without prejudice, could not honestly entertain the suspicion, which is entertained throughout the East, that the League is intended for use as an instrument for perpetuating the hegemony of the races which are of European origin over other races. But His Highness had to admit that the suspicion existed and that "suspicions, even when unfounded, may produce mischief, if not dispelled by the solid evidence of facts." The evidence which His Highness himself submitted goes to confirm the suspicion. His Highness pointed out that hardly any Indian occupied a high post in the establishment of the League and that, though India ranked sixth in the list of contributing countries, she had no permanent place on the Council of the League. But the grimmest irony, of course, is the fact that India is the only member of the League which is not a self-governing nation. Of what avail then is India's membership of a body, with pretensions to be a League of Free Nations, which cannot help its member to be free? Is not this attitude of the League a proof that it is "only an instrument for perpetuating the hegemony of the races which are of European origin over other races?"

"Times of India" Stunt Exposed.

The Bardoli Enquiry is to be commenced from the first of November. The interview which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had with the Hon. Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member, in Poona, was, as our Poona correspondent says, presumably in connection with the Enquiry. The Government of Bombay have done well to include the revised assessment for Chaurasi Taluka in the scope of the enquiry and we have no doubt with the help of materials he and his workers have collected Mr. Vallabhbhai will be able to convince the Committee of the justice of the agriculturists' complaint against the assessment. But, whatever the decision of the Committee, so long as it carries out its investigations in accordance with the spirit, as well as the letter of the agreed terms of reference, Mr. Vallabhbhai and the Bardoli peasants will honour the bond by loyally abiding by it. The "Times of India", of course, has sought to prejudice the case of the agriculturists by its lying and mischievous propaganda. Mr. Vallabhbhai has exposed the true character of this latest stunt of the "Times" and he most recent person to nail the lie to the counter is the Collector of Surat District, Mr. Garrett, who informed Mr. Bhimbhai that not only did he disown the "Times" report entirely but he was annoyed at it and considered it as "a piece of irresponsible journalism likely to create sensation." We shall leave the "Times" to stew in its own juice. But we cannot help endorsing the suggestion of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai that the Government of Bombay should issue a statement publishing the true facts about the affair, as the report of the "Times" would have the effect of prejudicing the enquiry which is to take place shortly.

Towards Solution.

A thorny problem which has been the continuous source of producing irritation in German political circles ever since the notoriously unjust Versailles Treaty was signed is likely amicably to be solved if the agreement reported to have been reached between France and Britain on the subject during Mr. Churchill's visit to Paris is approved by Italy, Belgium and Japan as well as by Germany. The announcement that a Conference will review the whole reparations problem, a semi-official American observer being present, indicates that now at least the repeated protests of Germany that she has been most unjustly treated in being forced to pay inordinately large sums have and some effect on the Allies of the Great War. The American interest in the problem is an augury of justice being done to her at last. Mr. Gilbert Parker, the American expert, who has been at the head of the Reparations Committee for a long time to appreciate German difficulties, favours radical reduction in payments expected from her and his suggestion will be found to be equitable.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1933.

NO EFFICIENCY WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY.

The memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by the Government of Bombay is supposed to be confidential. But copies of the memorandum have been evidently clandestinely circulated to certain favoured sections of the Press. Why government should conceal a public document from public scrutiny is very intriguing. It may be that the publication of damaging confessions they are forced to make about the evil of communal representation does not suit their interests or those of their communalist partisans. The secret, however, will not be long in getting out. It is clear that the memorandum has already leaked out.

Government's views on the constitutional question and the Commission's recommendations based thereon are matters of more or less academic interest, the final solution of the question depending mainly on other considerations. However, wrong or mischievous representations of the Government must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is said that the Government of Bombay have recommended complete provincial autonomy for Bombay with certain "safeguards." Their views on the Central Government and the nature of the safeguards have not yet leaked out. So far as the provincial administration is concerned, it is said that they advocate a wholly elected legislature with a Cabinet of five Ministers jointly responsible to the legislature. Even assuming that the Ministerial responsibility to the Legislature is to be complete and that the so-called safeguards are only nominal, it is by now perfectly clear that provincial autonomy without autonomy in the Central Government is only a spurious form of Responsible Government and utterly unacceptable to the people. This view is now upheld by the most moderate of the Liberal leaders of to-day. The whole official scheme of safeguards is based on the assumption that irresponsibility to the people is a measure of efficiency. The assumption is absurd on the very face of it. Irresponsibility has been the very bane of the British Government in India. Its conti-

nuation can only be a peril to British connection with India.

While the Government of Bombay are credited with having recommended provincial autonomy, it is amusing to find that Mr. Griffiths, the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, is allowed to stultify the Government of which he is the subordinate by opposing before the Commission the transference of Law and Order to a Minister. The reason he advanced in defence of his view betrayed the characteristic mentality of a bureaucrat. He is reported to have said that "it would be extremely dangerous to transfer Law and Order at present, as no police officer would be able to act independently for fear of annoying a Minister who would be depending on his constituency and a majority in the Council for his position and emoluments and would be prepared to sacrifice a police officer." In other words, this seasoned bureaucrat would not mind sacrificing the interests of the people who provide him with his emoluments, but he would not be accountable to a Minister responsible to the people. Such a view would be summarily dismissed in his own country and so would an official in the position of Mr. Griffiths if he gave expression to them. Mr. Griffiths is evidently ignorant of the recent happenings in the Police Department of England and the manner and circumstances in which elected Ministers have dealt with high Police officials. But it is natural for him and his kinsmen to fight for their vested self-regarding interests in another country. The people, however, stick fast to the principle, accepted in all free countries, that true efficiency of any public service must be consistent with the full responsibility of that service to the public which it professes to serve.

LOATH TO LOSE THEIR JOBS

Mr. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, asked by the Commission if the transfer of Forests to a Minister had been a success, replied:

"SELFISHNESS OF ORTHODOX HINDUS"

Denying Human Rights To Kith And Kin

CORPORATERS CONGRATULATED FOR REMOVING CASTE DISTINCTIONS

A crowded meeting held at Dadar on Sunday evening passed resolutions congratulating the Corporation for abolishing caste distinctions in Municipal schools and condemning the Madhav Baug orthodox Hindus for opposing such a healthy reform. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Samaj Samachar Sangh and Lokhitwadi Sangh. Mr. Mohanlal Desai and other orthodox corporators were conspicuous by their absence.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chandavarkar thoroughly exposed the selfishness and dishonesty of the orthodox Hindus who were responsible for staging the meeting at Madhav Baug to oppose the Corporation's resolution, abolishing caste distinctions in Municipal schools. The Hindu religion, he said, was the most democratic religion, but those in power were prostituting the religion and using it to exploit poor men. (Shame! Shame!)

"A BIG HUMBLED FEARCE". Referring to the Madhav Baug meeting, he said it was a big humbled and a farce. When he had received an invitation to attend that meeting he considered it as a meeting of "untouchables" and did not want to attend it. No sensible man, he said, would deny equal rights to all people irrespective of their station in life. It was more selfishness on the part of so-called orthodoxy to deny the rights to their own kith and kin in the name of religion.

He asked Sir Mammohandas whether he had not partaken of a soda-water or "ice cream" served perhaps by a Mahar. He said it was a pity that men like Sir Mammohandas were opposed to the uplift of their neglected and cruelly-treated brethren.

WHO ARE REALLY "UNTOUCHABLES".

Proceeding, Mr. Chandavarkar said he was ashamed to belong to the class known as "touchables". In his opinion

the people of his class were really "Untouchables" and those who were suppressed, oppressed and depressed were really the "touchables". He said in the eyes of God and religion the latter were more honest and true.

Referring to the charge levelled against the corporators that they did not represent the views of High class Hindus in moving the resolution abolishing caste distinctions, Mr. Chandavarkar said the principle underlying a democratic Government was that every man was entitled to the same protection irrespective of his wealth. A man paying a small income tax as well as a man earning lakhs of rupees had equal rights.

Concluding the speaker denounced some corporators who had entered in the Corporation on the Congress ticket and yet voted against the removal of untouchability. (Shame). He hoped that they would be turned out of the Congress party. He did not know how Mr. Mohanlal Desai suddenly fell in love with the orthodox Hindus but that it was a cheap electioneering stunt.

Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. D. V. Naik and several other speakers addressed the meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS. "This public meeting expresses its satisfaction at the decision of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to do away with caste distinctions in Municipal schools in the matter of drinking water pots."

"This meeting condemns the so-called meeting of the Sanatanis held in the Madhav Baug on the 17th inst. in order to oppose the Corporation's decision and calls upon the Corporation not to heed such agitation but to continue its hold and progressive policy."

A third resolution regretted that the Hindu Mahasabha had not sent in their protest against the decision of the Madhav Baug meeting.

"NO COMMUNAL STRIFE UNDER SWARAJ."

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT LAHORE

INDIAN RULE IS PANACEA FOR ALL INDIA'S ILLS

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

"Swaraj is not a matter of pleasing the British Parliament or the Simon Commission but one of mutual confidence and satisfying all communities that there will be no communal partiality under Swaraj or a national government" declared Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at a crowded mass meeting to-night, Mr. Dunichand, Barrister-at-Law presiding.

"Let a national parliament be established, and ministers will not continue to act according to the sweet will of the Governor but their policies will be discussed thereabout in the legislatures and those betraying communal partiality will have short shrift."

Tracing the history of the Reforms he said that ever since the birth of the Congress they had been asking for bread and they had got only small crumbs. They asked for a motor car but got a cart with a lame bullock.

NO OPENING FOR YOUTHS.

Drawing a pathetic picture of unemployment and the lack of opening for Indian youths he emphasised that those conditions would cease under Swaraj. He declared that after a careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that even in the interests of Hindus the Nehru Constitution was the best scheme possible as a safeguard against their present loss and disgrace. Declaring that Indian rule for India was the panacea for their evils he said they could get Swaraj in 1930 if they were in right earnest.—A. P.

NEHRU REPORT AND LABOUR INTERESTS

MR. THENGDI ADDRESSES POONA WORKERS.

POONA CITY, Oct. 20.

Under the presidency of Mr. Dhundiraj Thengdi, ex-President of the Trade Union Congress of India, a largely attended public meeting was held at Kirkee, near the Government Factory of Small Arms. The President, Prof. Paranjpye and Messrs. Gokhale and Kanitkar explained the Nehru Report and its relation to the Labour movement in India.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT BELLIAGHATA

8 PERSONS INJURED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

A riot took place at Belliaghata, in the southern suburbs of Calcutta, this afternoon, between a party of Sikhs and "Up-countrymen," resulting in eight persons being injured.

It is reported that some "Up-countrymen" were building a structure on a plot of land near the Sikhs' Sangar Narkeldanga, on the main road, when about 200 to 300 Sikhs arrived from Bhawanipore, Southern Calcutta, where, at a meeting, a false rumour is alleged to have been set afloat, that two of their comrades had been murdered at Belliaghata. A clash occurred between the two parties in the course of which bricks and lathies were used with the result that five Sikhs and three "Up-countrymen" were injured. The local police, followed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, hurried to the spot, and dispersed the crowd, and arrested eight men. The situation is quiet now and armed police are patrolling the locality.—A. P.

GREATEST PUJAH EXODUS ON RECORD

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Pujah exodus from Calcutta (that took place yesterday) was the greatest on record. Eight special trains ran on the East Indian Railway, one on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and three on the E. B. Railway, and about half a lakh of holiday-makers left Calcutta. In addition to the abovementioned specials, all the express and mail trains left Howrah and Sealdah with the full complement of passengers.—A. P.

SIR P. SASSOON IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air accompanied by Sir Geoffrey Salmond and Air Commodore paid a short visit to the Aircraft Park, Lahore yesterday and started on the flight to Peshawar in the Handley-Page "Hindini" which has been reserved for him during his stay in India.—A. P.

Nairobi.—Brigadier-General Trotter, Groom-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales is seriously ill at Butaba Camp. A doctor has been despatched by motor from Kampala.—Reuter.

STABLES OF SOLOMON

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN PALESTINE

KING'S HORSES

King Solomon's stables have been unearthed in Palestine. So, at least, it would seem from a letter sent to England by Dr. J. H. Breasted and Mr. P. L. O. Guy, the archaeologists, who are excavating on the Palestine estate of Mrs. Laurence Oliphant, the English writer on the East.

The two explorers have discovered a large stable, containing stalls for 120 horses, with Solomon's seal cut in the rock. Stalls and mangers are solidly built, and a broad paved road in good preservation skirts the stables.

The site of the discovery is Megiddo (Armageddon), where Mrs. Oliphant owns an estate of 1,000 acres. The owner is at present in England and the story of the discovery is contained in a letter sent to her by the excavators says the "Daily Herald."

3,000 YEARS OLD.

If these are, indeed, stables built by Solomon, they are nearly 3,000 years old, for the famous Jewish King, the son of David and Bathsheba, flourished in the tenth century B.C. He certainly had many horses and chariots, and traded with the horse-breeding districts of Northern Africa.

Thus we read in the First Book of Kings chapter xiii, verses 28 and 29:

"And Solomon had horses brought out of Egypt, and linen yarn: the King's merchants received the linen yarn at a price."

"And a chariot came up and went out of Egypt for six hundred shekels of silver, and an horse for an hundred and fifty."

Again in the Second Book of Chronicles, chapter viii, we read how the wise monarch built many towns, including "the chariot cities and the cities of the horseman." And in the first chapter of the same book we read that:

"He had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, which he placed in the chariot cities."

ROBERT OWEN FAMILY.

Megiddo was an important town situated in the great plain of Esdraelon on Western Palestine.

The owner of the estate on which the discoveries have been made is the widow of the author, Laurence Oliphant, and a granddaughter of Robert Owen, one of the pioneers of the Socialist Movement in Britain.

She obtained possession of the Megiddo estate only after many legal difficulties and much local opposition had been overcome.

EXIT BIRKENHEAD.

BIDS FAREWELL TO STAFF OF INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Lord Birkenhead relinquished office and bade farewell to the staff of the India Office to-day. He will have audience with the King on Monday when he will hand over the seals of office.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT COLLIDES WITH DESTROYER

FOUR MEN MISSING

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Tokyo.—The torpedo boat engaged in torpedo practise on the north coast of Japan collided with a destroyer. Both the vessels were proceeding at full speed.

The torpedo boat sank immediately but the crew were picked up with the exception of four men for whom the destroyer which was slightly damaged searched unavailingly.—Reuter.

SURAT JAIL OVERCROWDED

118 ARRESTED PERSONS RELEASED.

SURAT, Oct. 20.

The City Magistrate, Mr. H. V. Shaikh having rejected the second application for bail which was made on behalf of six Hindus, including a Municipal Councillor, charged with the murder of a Mahomedan "gharrywala" during the recent communal disturbances, and having further remanded them to custody, another application for bail was made before the Sessions Judge, which was also rejected yesterday evening.

JAIL OVERCROWDED.

The sub-jail at Surat having become overcrowded, the total number of prisoners there being 143, including 99 Mahomedans and 19 Hindus arrested in connection with the recent disturbances, the authorities, after taking into consideration the evidence against them, as also their age and health, yesterday released 36 Mahomedans, among whom is Mr. Ismail Kassar Langree a rich businessman, who is alleged to be suffering from lung disease.—A. P.

"BLINDING POWER OF HATRED."

Comrade 'Sak' in "A Londoner's Diary"

"RIP VAN BARTLETT" AND NEW TURKEY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

One example of the comments in the British Press, on the recent law suit in which Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala M.P. was engaged, will suffice, as all alike exhibit the same perverse misunderstanding of the cause and of the man.

The writer of "A Londoner's Diary" in the London "Evening Standard" says:

"There is not a little irony in the announcement by the Chairman of the Tata Iron and Steel Company that the firm's losses through the recent strike in India amounted to over £750,000. For the Chairman of the Company is Mr. Navroji Saklatvala, a younger brother of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, of Battersea fame. It cannot, of course, be alleged that the strike was due to the communist agitator, for he is not allowed to go to India, his passport having been cancelled last September owing to his inflammatory conduct there in the previous spring. But our Mr. Saklatvala is an uncompromising advocate of the strike weapon anywhere and everywhere, and in this case the strike has, in a double sense, struck home. Mr. S. Saklatvala was at one time departmental manager at the London office of Messrs. Tata at a salary of £750 a year. A couple of months ago he brought a suit to secure £500 a year until 1941, this being, he alleged, the undertaking on which he resigned. He has frequently stated, however, that he sees nothing incongruous in deriving an income from the capitalism he so fiercely attacks."

ANOTHER INEXACTITUDE.

It is remarkable that such a distortion of the actual facts should secure acceptance even from the bitterest opponent of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. It is proof of the blinding power of hatred, that such a travesty of criticism will find ready readers and willing circulators. It is widely known from previous Press reports that Mr. Saklatvala's action in the Chancery Court was to secure Justice Astbury's interpretation of an agreement in favour, not of Mr. Saklatvala but of his children. All who attended that Court must have remarked the effect produced upon Mr. Justice Astbury, who was (as one can imagine) none too favourably inclined to the "notorious Communist," by the proofs of Mr. Saklatvala's absolute disinterestedness. Under the agreement, Mr. Saklatvala bound himself to pay £500 a year for the maintenance and education of the five children of the M.P. There was no question of their parents taking any of this money. It has to be a family contribution to the upbringing of the children of this Parsi family. Attempts were made to alter and evade this agreement, but the Court held that the agreement was clear and must be observed. This was agreed to by the parties, and Mr. Saklatvala won a big victory, not for himself, but for his children.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The flight of sarcasm about deriving an income from capitalism after attacking it is, of course, one of the most thoroughly threadbare arguments of the chameleon school. Landlordism in England dispossessed the commoners and machine industry ruined the village craftsman. Those people denounced such processes vigorously. Therefore they should not have ever accepted work as labourers on a farm, or as spinners or weavers in a mill, which was their only permitted means of livelihood. Agitators for an eight hours' day should never accept any employment that exceeds eight hours per day. Republicans should never be postmen. People robbed by brigands should refuse to accept money from them, even their own money partially returned to them. A Catholic cannot paint a Protestant Church.

Finally, it is absurd (to perverted minds like that of "Standard" writers for a man to criticise the degeneration of the Press and continue to draw the best possible terms from the capitalists who own its body, if not its soul. Such are analogies of the criticism directed against Socialists who take service under Capitalism, the only channel for their employment until Capitalism is abolished.

RIP VAN BARTLETT.

Ashmead Bartlett has the face to declare on Constantinople and New Turkey, in the London "Daily Telegraph." The expected references to the new conditions prevailing are at last struggling to the surface, but taking their time to break

through a mass of antiquated reminiscences. Even those reminiscences are in many cases palpable misstatements. When Ashmead Bartlett charges the Turks with "soldier re-building" after a fire, but simply "passing on," it is the "suggested falsi" style of writing articles. The poor Turks who were burnt out in the great conflagrations lived in wooden houses. Neither they nor their landlords could afford to re-build, simply because the Municipality forbids the rebuilding in wood. This wise embargo accounts for slow reconstruction of burnt out areas. Ashmead Bartlett has the face to declare that, in the nineties Turks had no idea of religious freedom. Turkey has always been tolerant in religion. There were persecutions under the despotism; but they were never on account of religion. Abdul Hamid's suppression of Armenian agitation was entirely political. So was the anti-Armenian epoch in the Union and Progress party after the Armenian revolt in the Great War.

EXAGGERATIONS.

Other faulty records of biased memories include ridiculous errors in names, as when for example the writer of the article calls Arab Izet "the famous iset of intamous memory." But it is in the descriptions of New Turkey that Ashmead's errors and prejudices are most easily perceived by the bulk of his readers. Writing on Sept. 1st, 1928 he says that one can play "chemin de fer" or roulette in the Yildiz kiosk; whereas the Casino has been closed for nearly a year. Again he draws a fearful picture of the ex-Capital of Turkey perishing as a seaport. He says the great liners shun it, only a few old trampships despairingly wait there and so on. This is absolute exaggeration. Cargo steamers of regular lines, like the Ellerman the America Export, the Deutsche Levante Linie etc., use the port systematically. There is a multitude of passenger lines, Messageries, Paquet, Khedivial, Triestino, Rumanian, Sovietplot of Russia and others; the passenger trade is far from negligible. But why continue to deal with the incredible blind hate of the anti-Turk, who lated it when it was an autocracy, and yet thinks that autocracy was so "glorious" that even the weather was better under the despot than under the liberator?

The article of October 1st bears evidence that even this fossilised ostrich has been forced to see some progress in New Turkey. For all that, he still gives us errors and misinterpretations galore. For example, his statement that there are signs of great poverty among all classes; that the Pera Palace is a third-class hotel and charges three times as much as a first class hotel in London or Paris; that there is little inducement for tourists to come to Turkey; that Turkish clerks are as ignorant and inefficient as English journalists etc.

ADMISSIONS.

For all that, saner counsels have prevailed with this scribe, and some of his Armenian and Greek friends have insisted on his refraining from making a fool of himself all the time. Therefore there are some remarks of value which reflect actual facts. As examples of these I will quote a few words.

"No Turk believes that he would get a fair deal at Geneva if some urgent question arose between him and one of his neighbours. He is convinced he will only be allowed his place in the sun, after what happened in 1922, if he is prepared to defend himself."

"Only six years ago Turkey lay bleeding and prostrate at the feet of the Greeks with the enemy's outposts only a few miles away from Angora. To-day not a Greek remains in Asia Minor, except on sufferance, and Turkey's European frontier is once again back on the line of the Maritza. Adrianople is also in her hands.... The Army has immeasurably improved.... The officers' corps is now a united body.... The Turkish police have improved out of all belief and regulate the traffic with skill and judgment.... The State departments are far quicker at answering enquiries." And so on.

THE WIZARD OF STAMBOUL.

Talking of the Turkish Police, I see in the "Akeham" journal of Constantinople ("The Evening") a group with the zealous and worthy chief of Stamboul Police, Cherif Bey, near whom sits our old correspondent and colleagues, Mr. A. P. Tully (of the University) who is teaching the Police the English language and the new Latin alphabet.

SHOTS FIRED IN DARKNESS

INCIDENT DURING SINO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE

NATIONALIST SOLDIERS SURROUND THE HALL.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Nanking.—At the conclusion of to-day's Sino-Japanese conference at which progress was made towards the settlement of the outstanding problems electric lights suddenly failed and pistol shots rang out in darkness nearby.

The National soldiers surrounded building and vainly searched the neighbourhood.

A heavy guard has now been placed over the Conference Hall.—Reuter.

TREATY POWERS AND CHINA.

MR. WANG'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Shanghai.—A message from Nanking says that the Acting Foreign Minister Mr. Wang denies that the Foreign Office has demanded that the Treaty Powers should relinquish extra-territorial rights but states that draft treaty has been sent to Belgium, Spain, Denmark and Portugal containing an article laying down that criminal cases will be tried in accordance with the laws prevailing in the territory where the cases arise.

Mr. Wang has intimated that a similar clause will be included in the forthcoming treaties, with America, Britain, Japan, France and Italy. This is considered to be an attempt to abolish extra-territoriality without concentrating on that specific issue.—Reuter.

ZEMINDARS' PETITION TO SIMON.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The Agra Zemindar's Association in a fresh memorandum to the Simon Commission demands more seats in the local Legislative Council, special representation in the Assembly and the Council of State and adequate representation in the Public Service.—A. P.

NO NEWS OF MACDONALD YET.

BABY'S PERSISTENT QUERIES ABOUT DADDY

WIFE'S REMARKABLE FORTITUDE

LONDON, Oct. 21.

There is still no news of Lt-Commander MacDonald. Several passengers and members of crew of the liner "Montclare" saw a strange light in the sky at 6-15 on Thursday evening when the "Montclare" was 150 miles west of the Tory Island off Donegal. A light dropped from the sky with a screaming tail.

In spite of persistent queries of the baby son regarding his father's absence MacDonald's wife is showing remarkable fortitude. She is a sister of the two famous racehorse trainers S. H. Darling of Newmarket and Fred Darling of Beekhampton.—Reuter.

VICEROY LEAVES SIMLA.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Viceroy with Lady Irwin, Lady Beatrice, Hon'ble Anne Wood, Mr. G. Cunningham, Lt.-Col. C. O. Harvey, Lt.-Col. H. H. Thorburn and Major Bradshaw left Simla at ten this morning by motor for Dagshai. Mr. E. J. Back joins the party at Naina Tika Camp where their Excellencies will halt for the first night and then march across the hills from Dagshai to Nahan (Sirmur State) which the party reaches on the afternoon of the 24th October. His Excellency will arrive in Delhi on the forenoon of Sunday (October 28). The departure from Simla to-day was private.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Addison on the revision petitions against the orders of the Sessions Judge, filled by Riaz Khan and Abdul Latif, Police-Inspectors, and Babu Ram, head constable, who were tried by the Magistrate on a charge of taking illegal gratification during the investigation of the Bhaupur murder case, and discharged. The Sessions Judge, on a motion for revision, set aside the order of discharge and directed a further inquiry. His Lordship quashed the Sessions Judge's order and confirmed the order of the Magistrate, discharging the accused.—A. P.

STOP THE CIVIL WAR APPEAL TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

(BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.)

The existing sharp division in the Nationalist Muslim Camp is simply deplorable. Our differences are not those of principles but of details. Two out of three or four Khilafat Committee's proposals are sure to be accepted by the All-Parties Convention if the latter is approached in a friendly and conciliatory spirit. Why are we then fighting? Who is the gainer? Surely the enemies of our country's freedom—most devoted and most sincere soldiers whether Indians or Europeans. Maulana Shaikat Ali is one of the bravest, of the Motherland. Few persons have sacrificed as much as he, few have suffered for freedom's cause as much as the Maulana himself. Can I, as one of his humblest, yet oldest admirers and friends be so bold as to remind him of his own preaching of yesterday—"Free India today and Islam will be free tomorrow." I do not blame him for what he has done. It is not for me to judge whether he is right or wrong. In fact, he has been most cruelly and unjustly attacked in the Nationalist Press and it pains me to think that all sorts of motives are attributed to one who has sacrificed his all for freedom's cause. I can boldly assert that Shaikat Ali will be the first to lay his life if opportunity comes for the sake of our Motherland.

FREEDOM THE FIRST CONSIDERATION.

May I make a fervent appeal to Maulana Shaikat Ali to put a stop to all these fights? The Mussalmans will not be blotted out of India if no reservation of seats is given to them in the Punjab. Our desire to free our country must be far greater—and I know positively it is greater in the case of Maulana Shaikat Ali—than our desire to gain a paltry advantage to the Mussalmans. The Mussalmans can

only hope really to gain by sacrifice and devotion to the cause of our Motherland and not by quarrelling over the terms of a pact. Sacrifice and service should be our strength and freedom our reward. This is the surest way for a minority to gain advantage over a majority. Maulana Shaikat Ali himself has taught me this lesson. How can I believe he has forgotten his own teaching? Has not the Maulana repeatedly asked his workers in private conferences to let the Hindus do whatever they like and if their leaders have not got the generosity of a Zaghoul, it should not be our concern? We can fight the Hindus, if necessary, after we have done the duty by our Motherland. How can his followers and workers unlearn this lesson which he has been dishing into their ears for years together?

I appeal again to my dear and revered leader and friend Maulana Shaikat Ali to cry halt to the most damaging civil war which he is leading at the present moment.

AGA KHAN, AN IMPERIALIST.

It is against his nature and genius to carry on a civil war. Then what is the good of doing a thing against one's own nature?

It is impossible for him to work with men like Sir Abdul Karim Ghaznavi. Who is His Highness Sir Agha Khan under whose banner he is going to serve? Is he not a great Imperialist? I propose an immediate Conference between Maulanas, Shaikat Ali, Abul Kalam and Dr. Ansari and few others, either at Allahabad or at Delhi on or after the 25th October. I trust our leaders will kindly respond to my appeal and meet somewhere at once and I feel certain our differences will be settled because they are not of principle but of details.

SAY IT WITH GUNBOATS

WAYS OF MODERN BUCEANEERS OF FINANCE

HOW AMERICA EXPLOITS HER SMALL NEIGHBOURS

The new buceaneers of finance and commerce have better manners than the old. . . . An age is dawning in which it is doubtful etiquette even to say it with gunboats.

So writes Prof. M. M. Knight in "The Americans in Santo Domingo," one of three "Studies in American Imperialism," just published by the Vanguard Press of New York. All three volumes—the others are "Our Cuban Colony," by L. H. Jenks; and "The Bankers in Bolivia," by Margaret Marsh—tell, with a wealth of detail and abundant references, the story of the actual working of present-day economic imperialism; that is, of the kind of imperialism invented (but by no means patented or monopolised) by the U.S., which, though it may unhesitatingly say it with gunboats, if the need arises, prefers in the main to rely on the subtler methods of economic penetration and political pressure. Instead of sending an army to conquer a country, you lend money to it. But the difference is only one of technique. The object in each case is precisely the same.

These three books deal with countries which exemplify the new technique, working in slightly varying ways. Says Mr. J. F. Horrabin in "New Leader."

"Cuba is an example of a theoretically independent State which has become in fact an economic protectorate, and also occupies a peculiar political status and the consequent ability of the U.S. to protect economic investment by periodic political intervention. Santo Domingo is a representative sample of forcible intervention to protect American investors. Bolivia presents a case where the penetration has thus far been purely economic and in which the engagements of the government of the State involved have been made primarily with the private bankers who have floated the requested loans."

In each case, though there may have been a top-dressing of concern for the "welfare" of the inhabitants of each country, the real objective was contr. l. and exploitation of some important raw material: in Cuba, sugar; in Santo Domingo, sugar and timber; in Bolivia, tin. Cubans, Dominicans and Bolivians are mere pawns in the great game of exploiting the natural resources of "their" countries.

In Santo Domingo "land and labour are absurdly cheap." American sugar corporations "exploit the cheap land, largely with imported Haitian and other outside black West Indian labour—the worst paid in the Western hemisphere." And the American Government "says it with gunboats" when the safety of American loans is threatened by any "nationalist" ambitions on the part of the Dominicans.

In Cuba the present century has seen the

STORMY GALES SWEEP OVER BRITISH ISLES

SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE IN CLYDESID

ROARING WIND KEEPS LONDONERS AWAKE ALL NIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 20. Telegraphic communication and shipping have been severely victimised by a sudden southeasterly gale accompanied by a deluge of rains raging over the British Isles last night. Londoners were awake all night owing to the roaring 60 miles wind. Transatlantic cables have been interrupted and Dublin telephonically isolated from Britain. Very serious damage has been done in the Clyde-side. The velocity of the wind was 75 miles per hour. Shipping including the Atlantic liners has at present been totally suspended.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is arriving in Lahore on the 25th inst.—A. P. Mr. K. P. Kiehn, Deputy Director of Public Instruction in the United Provinces has been appointed Director of Education in the Jalpur State.—A. P. Mr. Tyler, Secretary of the Indian Central Committee who arrived here last evening took up his duties to-day.—A. P. Sir Malcolm Hailey has cancelled his intended visit to Dehra Dun and will spend the next few days in motoring through a number of districts affected by the recent scarcity of rain.—A. P.

transference of the great bulk of the sugar estates to foreign corporations and syndicates, "and the tentacular spreading out of mills by means of private railways" controlling vast areas of cane land.

"Cane-sugar early became strictly a rich man's game. From this stage it passed into one of vast corporations, few men caring to tackle it alone, no matter what their wealth."

The New York banks control about 79 per cent. of the sugar output. In Bolivia, as we have noted, tin is the vital factor. The Bolivian tin deposits of enormous importance, e.g., to the great American "cann" industries—are the second largest in the world. Yet the mass of the Bolivian population "lives on the verge of starvation." "In one of the Potosi mines the India labourers work on 36-hour shifts, the maining underground during that entire period and living while at work on nothing but dried corn and coca." There is 100,000,000 of American dollars invested in Bolivia. And a permanent Fiscal Commission of three, two members of which are nominated by New York bankers, is the real government of the country. Underpopulation—starvation—peonage—illiteracy. What price Old Glory?

COLAH KNOCKS UP 163

KATHIAWAR'S SPLENDID RALLY

MATCH WITH PARSII GYM. DRAWN

Colah played a brilliant innings when the match between the Kathiawar XI and the Parsi Gymkhana was resumed on Sunday. The Gymkhana scored 351 for the loss of 8 wickets and declared. The Kathiawaris playing the second innings scored 117 for the loss of one wicket, and thus the match was drawn. Colah's 163 included 21 fours and one sixer.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J. S. Elavia b Mali	12
S. H. Mehta, l.b.w. Keshri	37
S. H. M. Colah b Ramji	163
A. J. Doctor et. Mali, b Ramji	1
B. K. Kalapesi l.b.w. Keshri	1
N. D. Marshal, et. Sukhvantrai, b Ramji	91
B. J. Sakatwalla b Keshri	10
A. K. Sunkote, not out	2
M. J. Maneksha et. Sukhvantrai, b Ramji	1
F. N. Taraporewalla, E. J. Bara did not bat.	
Extras	30
Total for 8 wks.	351

Bowling Analysis:—Ramji 4 for 89, Keshri 3 for 70, Harimal 1 for 80.

KATHIAWAR XI.

Ranjitsinhji (Morbi) et. Mehta, b Kalapesi	8
Keshri b Kalapesi	4
Manilal et. Sunkote b Marshal	0
Velji et. Colah b Marshal	76
R. R. S. Ghanashayamsinhji et. b Marshal	37
Ramji st. Mehta b Marshal	104
H. H. Porbunder et. Mehta b Marshal	2
Chhaya b Tarapore	19
Kathrecha st Mehta b Marshal	17
Hari Mall et. Colah b Tarapore	5
Sukhvantrai, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	277

Bowling Analysis:—N. D. Marshal 6 for 129, Tarapore 2 for 40, Kalapesi 2 for 69.

KATHIAWAR XI (2nd Innings).

Ranjitsinhji l.b.w. Marshal	43
Keshri not out	53
Manilal not out	7
Extras	14
Total for 1 wkt.	117

Bowling Analysis:—N. D. Marshal 1 for 21.

HINDU GYM. VS. BARONET C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana drew with the Baronet C. C.

BARONET CRICKET CLUB: 1st Innings.

B. Kapadia et. Pawaskar b C M Anna	29
Dadachanji l.b.w. b C M Anna	13
P. Mehta et. Pawaskar b K. N. Divekar	8
M. H. Langrana et. V. Merchant b K. N. Divekar	14
J. Havewalla et. B. D. Jog, b K. N. Divekar	36
P. E. Palla b M. Chandarana	41
S. Nagporewalla et. b K. G. Pardeshi	14
B. Kharwalla et. Mehta b K. G. Pardeshi	57
J. Balara b C M. Anna	25
F. Kapadia, not out	27
H. B. Kabir b M H Chandarana	0
Extras	29
Total	288

Bowling Analysis:—C. M. Anna 3 for 57, K. N. Divekar 3 for 77, K. G. Pardeshi 2 for 19, M. Chandarana 2 for 58.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. S. Dongre et. B. Kapadia, b P. Palla	29
K. G. Pardeshi et. Havewalla, b P. Palla	53
H. A. Mahale b P. Palla	7
V. M. Merchant b P. Palla	3
C. M. Mehta b P. Palla	1
K. N. Divekar, b P. Palla	59
B. D. Jog, not out	67
S. K. Pawaskar, not out	2
C. M. Anna, G. B. Gawankar, M. H. C. Anna did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total for 6 wickets	213

Bowling Analysis:—P. Palla 6 for 99.

ST. XAVIER'S C. C. VS. ISLAM GYM.

The score of the match between St. Xavier's Cricket Club and Islam Gymkhana is as under:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

R. G. Madan 3, Polly Peill 42, T. C. Udeshi not out 100, F. Saldhana 1, Peter Pereira 1, S. A. Shee 2, Dhargalkar 10, Ismail not out 16, Extras 3, Total for 6 wickets 198.	
Bowling Analysis:—Vali Ahmed 3 for	

EDUCATION IN N. W. F. PROVINCES

EVIDENCE BEFORE HARTOG COMMITTEE

SIR ABDUL QAIYUM URGES OPENING OF NEW UNIVERSITY

LAHORE, 21.

The Hartog Committee examined to-day witnesses from North West Frontier Province all of whom declare that the Frontier population were craving for more education. Sir Abdul Qaiyum said that the present day education was defective as it merely planted western ideals and customs in eastern surroundings. What was really wanted was education which could be helpful to the agriculturists and make them better villagers. He urged the opening of a University in the North West Frontier Province which could cater to the needs of the frontier people.

The Chairman said it would be very expensive considering the population of that province.

Witness wanted a definite policy to be laid down by which certain percentage of revenue could be regularly spent on the spread of education and the Director of Public Instruction should work in consultation with a few representatives of the various communities.

In reply to Mrs. Mathulalshahi Reddy witness said, he considered that women's education was more important than boys' education as a literate mother could bring up better her children.

ABSENCE OF TRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS.

Mrs. Paramand who is maintaining two girls' middle schools in the Frontier Province said that girls' education in her province was very unsatisfactory. This was mainly due to the absence of trained women teachers. She pleaded for compulsory education both for boys and girls.

Mr. Karimbur, Inspector of Schools, said there was a real demand for primary education on the Frontier Province.

DEMANDS FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION.

Miss Littlewood said there was a great demand for primary higher education for girls in the Frontier Province but the present handicap was the paucity of trained Anglo-Vernacular teachers. Such was the enthusiasm to get education, she said, that even elderly women with children were ready to leave their household works and spend a few hours a day for the attainment of education. Earlier in the day, the Committee examined in camera the Punjab Legislative Council's Standing Committee on education comprising Mr. Manoharlal, Minister of Education, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Pandit Nanakchand and Ghulam Yahin—A. P.

HARTOG COMMITTEE AT WORK.

PAUCITY OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

After lunch, the Hartog Committee examined five witnesses. Miss Stratford, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, the Punjab, stated that Mahomedan girls were stronger in literature but weaker in mathematics than Hindu girls. She specially referred to the paucity of Indian women teachers in Anglo-Vernacular schools. This was due to the fact that there were two million more men in the Punjab than women.

Mrs. Reddy:—Don't you get Hindu widows as teachers?

Miss Stratford:—Not in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

It was suggested by some members that the 'Purdah' system might be an obstacle in the way of getting more women teachers.

The Chairman asked:—Do you think the 'Purdah' system can be abolished in the Punjab in a short time, now that in Afghanistan, it is rapidly disappearing?

Witness:—I don't think it will go soon.

WORST PICTURE.

Dr. Shujuddin, the next witness, was informed by Sir Philip Hartog that his written statement, in a few words, meant that education in the Punjab was the worst in the world, and the speaker had not seen a worse picture painted of any educational system by any witness. The witness urged the extension of the primary course, as under existing arrangements a boy who had studied up to the primary classes usually forgot what he had learnt, within a period of five years.

Mr. A. C. Woolner of the Punjab University, was examined in camera.—A. P.

SIMON TEAM AT TURF CLUB.

ROQSA, Oct. 20.

The members of the Simon "Joint Free Conference" did not hold a sitting to-day but had an opportunity of coming together at a luncheon given to them at the Turf Club by Sir G. H. Hidayatullah.—A. P.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I. A. Shaakor not out 112, G. M. Sheikh 11, H. Mash not out 51, Extras 1, Total for one wicket 175.

PROF. DASTUR AND SIR J. C. BOSE A RESUME OF RECENT DISCUSSIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that Prof. Dastur and his admirers have had their say, it is better to collect the various arguments brought forward against Bose's Theories, so that the lay public may have a chance of judging for itself.

It is well to remember that the so-called controversy started from a lecture in which Prof. Dastur opined that, judging from the nutrition in plants, there is no occasion why plants should have a heart or nerves. In short, Prof. Dastur declared that, as for the presence of a heart or nerves in plants "no need arose for them and naturally they do not exist". Hence, according to Prof. Dastur, it was futile on Bose's part to try to prove the presence of these in plants.

This is Prof. Dastur's argument which was advertised as an attack on, and a challenge to, Bose's theories. So far as one can judge it was merely Prof. Dastur's "ipse dixit." For to attack or challenge Bose's or any other theory, one has either to prove that the experiments of Bose are not correct; or that the deductions he arrives at are faulty; or by means of new experiments to show that the contrary of what Bose claims is true. Of course one can understand that all these facts cannot be discussed in lay Press, but, then, why try to talk about attack and challenge without any substantial proof? Let us see some of the so-called arguments brought forward by Prof. Dastur and those who sign themselves as his "Admirers".

Before commencing, it would be better to remember that the so-called controversy was: whether Bose's theories regarding the unity of life and his experiments as to the presence of a heart and nerves in plants were correct. The arguments brought forward by Prof. Dastur and his Admirers are as follows: (1) Prof. Dastur says no need arose and hence no necessity, in plants to develop a heart or nerves; therefore, it is futile to prove their presence. (2) The admirers emphatically declare that: "If Prof. Dastur was as rich as Sir Bose he would have been equally famous, and who knows in the near future he may be fortunate in fulfilling his ordeal (sic)". (3) The same admirers argue that Prof. Dastur "has published quite a good number of scientific papers in most famous botanical journals of England, and Prof. Dastur is more quoted in standard works than Sir J. C. Bose." (4) Prof. Dastur in his last letter says that he was "for nearly three hours with Bose, but the latter did not open the discussion". From all these potent arguments it is sought to prove that Bose's theories are wrong.

Let us take these arguments one by one and try to judge them without prejudice. As for the first argument, Prof. Dastur is welcome to believe that for plants there is no need for a heart or nerves. To disprove a bit, the use of the terms heart and nerves with reference to plants is objected to by the rigid, orthodox section of botanists. It is better to note that Bose uses these simple terms for the pumping and sensory mechanisms in plants. Probably, the objectors would have preferred Bose to have invented some long, jaw-breaking terms. To continue one fails to see how Bose's theory is attacked or challenged simply by issuing a flat, Prof. Dastur has done, viz., that there is no need for plants to have a heart or nerves. Something similar must have happened when Galileo announced that the earth moves. There must have been learned professors in those days (who may have been more quoted than poor Galileo) who may have declared that there is no reason for the earth to move because no need arose and hence the movement does not exist. (2) As for the amazing arguments by the admirers that Bose is famous because of his wealth it is nothing short of a brilliant piece of original research on the part of these scientific admirers. One wonders whether these admirers have any notion about the mighty sacrifices which Bose has silently borne for his ideals. There is no harm in admiring Prof. Dastur or his achievements, but it can be done equally well without becoming hysterical and indulging in vulgar insinuations. (3) The third argument of the admirers is that Prof. Dastur is more quoted than Bose. To expect a pioneer in science to

be quoted in journals as soon as he expounds his (usually revolutionary) theories is something which is not corroborated by history. Bose is a path finder; it is but fair to wait till others try this new path before they can quote him either favourably or otherwise. (4) Finally, Prof. Dastur argues that in spite of his being for nearly three hours with Bose, the latter did not open the subject. Since, Prof. Dastur went as the challenger of Bose's theories, surely it was his duty to open the subject and see what Bose had to say in reply. But, instead Prof. Dastur keeps mum during those three hours and then comes out in the Press accusing Bose of avoiding the issue.

Such are the "arguments" brought forward to prove that Bose and his theories are in the wrong. Though there is a sneer as to Bose being quoted less in scientific papers, there is not a word as regards the opinions of eminent Botanists like Haberlandt, Pfeffer, Geobel, Molisch and others. One wonders why these scientists failed to find out the flaws in Bose's theories and experiments, which are so easily found out by Prof. Dastur and his admirers. On the contrary, these scientists have nothing but unstinted praise for Bose. It would be highly edifying to learn Prof. Dastur's and his admirers' opinion about these scientists who seem to have been successfully hoodwinked by Bose. Are all these scientists also less quoted than Prof. Dastur or can it be because of Bose's wealth? Though Prof. Dastur begins his last letter by declaring that he does not wish to enter into a "cat and dog controversy" the tone of his letter and the lay in which he indulges in insinuations, does not reflect credit on that "sharpened moral sensitiveness" which he hubbly assures us of having developed during his scientific education. It serves no good purpose to call Prof. Dastur a novice, or Bose, lacking in moral sense. Bose in his recent lecture at University declared that the proper medium for criticising his theories is some scientific journal. Then why should Prof. Dastur despair and gave up the incident as closed? He ought to challenge and expose the fallacies of Bose's arguments in one of those British Journals to which he so copiously contributes. It is natural that he would be better understood and appreciated there than in the lay Press. It cuts no ice to be in a huff and take consolation in the thought that "no self-respecting scientist would in future ever care to invite him (Bose) for a discussion". It is not clear what Prof. Dastur means to convey by saying that "the popularity of Bose is gained by his skill in constructing delicate instruments. They have been the instruments of his fame and are now also the instruments of protection against his opponents". To construct instruments ought not to be the ideals of a scientist says Prof. Dastur—another of his flimsy.

To sum up: In science as in every department of human activity there are two classes, the majority composed of orthodox conservative people, and a few revolutionaries. It is well nigh impossible for the two to understand each other as the history of the world shows. Bose is out and out a revolutionary, who is not content with going along the beaten track of science, but must blaze a trail for himself. Prof. Dastur seems to belong to the orthodox respectable class of scientists who want every one to go along the broad highway and look askance at any one trying to find a path of his own. It is this orthodox mentality that is shocked at Bose, a physicist by education, prying into the realms of Botany. As a physicist, according to orthodox scientists Bose has no business to enter into the field of plants physiology. Bose refers to "this argument as an instance of the rigid caste system which obtains even in science. This sort of argument is the stock in trade of the orthodox section of scientist. To quote a single instance, Pasteur, when he talked about the microbes and their bearing on diseases, was howled down, by the orthodox medical section of his time, as an interloper who, being a chemist, had no right to discuss diseases. But to-day, for the medical profession Pasteur is a name to conjure with.—Yours, etc.,

'COMMON SENSE.'

Bombay October 20.

THE ENLIGHTENED KING OF SIAM.

EXAMPLE FOR INDIAN PRINCES.

"The King of Siam has decided to finance the publication annually of an elementary treatise on Buddhism for use in the schools, which, however, is not to extol Buddhism at the expense of other religions. Moral instruction in the schools is now

based on the principles of Buddhism, but attendance is not expected on the part of children of non-Buddhist parents."

Hindu Princes of India and all rich Hindus who have means should take notice of the sense of responsibility of the enlightened King of Siam. "Removal of un-buddhism," spread of education among women and masses are the crying need of the Hindu society; and if the Indian Princes and others spend a part of their annual income, to purge the Hindu society of existing social evils, much can be done within a short time towards the national regeneration of India.—"Forward."

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THE OUDH CHIEF COURT

"STRAINED RELATIONS" BETWEEN BENCH AND BAR

JUDGES ON BAR ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20. For the last two weeks, the relations between the Bench and the Bar of the Oudh Chief Court have been considerably strained. An extraordinary meeting of the Oudh Bar Association recently adopted resolutions to the effect that the entire public of Oudh as also the Bar had lost all confidence in the Chief Court and suggested that the Chief Court should be converted into the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court. The following resolution was passed unanimously at a business meeting of the Chief Judge and all the Judges of the Oudh Chief Court, held to-day:

JUDGES' MEETING.

The attention of the Chief Judge and the Judges of the Chief Court has been drawn to the communications to the Press dated the 4th and 5th October. In the first it was stated that in accordance with a requisition by members, a special meeting of the Oudh Bar Association, Lucknow, was called for the 5th October to consider resolutions that, in the best interest of the litigant public, the Oudh Chief Court at Lucknow should be amalgamated with the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, and to consider the conditions of such amalgamation. In the second, it was stated that the amended resolutions had been passed by the special meeting on the 5th October. These resolutions contained, in addition, that the expectations formed by all concerned at the inception of the Chief Court had not been fulfilled, and that the entire public of Oudh and outside, as well as the Bar had lost all confidence in the Chief Court. The notice concluded with a statement that a resolution had been passed, appointing a committee of certain Advocates to form a deputation which would approach His Excellency the Governor upon the subject.

MR. SRIVASTAVA.

From a cursory reading of the latter portion of the report, it might appear that all the Advocates mentioned had agreed to join the deputation. But all the Advocates mentioned have not agreed to join the deputation. Mr. Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, who is mentioned as a member of the deputation, was not present when the resolution was passed and he subsequently wrote on the 7th October to Mr. St. George Jackson, the President of the Association, stating that he was strongly opposed to the resolution, did not want to be associated with it in any manner, and had resolved to reserve to himself the full liberty to counteract it as far as he could. He refused to be a member of the deputation. This refusal has not, so far, been made public by the Bar Association. The assent of Pandit Jagat Narain to form one of the deputation which was supporting the amended resolution could not possibly have been obtained, as that resolution was framed and passed in less than three hours. Pandit Jagat Narain was, on the 5th October, absent from India in Europe and he has not yet returned.

GRAVE DIFFICULTIES.

The Chief Judge and the Judges express no opinion as to the advisability of the amalgamation of the two courts. The question presents grave difficulties which, in the past, have been found insurmountable. Should the Local Government desire the Court's opinion on this subject, the question will then be considered carefully. Before it can be answered, a mass of facts and figures will have to be examined and the opinions of the High Court, Allahabad Bar and the public of the two Pro-

APPALING DEATH RATE IN INDIA

GOVT. FIGURES PUBLISHED

SMALL-POX, CHOLERA AND PLAGUE COMMON IN ALL TOWNS.

SIMLA, Oct. 20. Interesting details have been published of both births and deaths in principal towns with population of over 30,000 and figures embodied in the statement are those available up-to-date.

It states deaths recorded in 110 towns (excluding the chief sea-port towns) having a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,330,536 amounted to 4,526 and the corresponding to an annual rate of 3,189 per thousand of the population.

Births registers in 108 towns for which figures are available numbered 7,121 and corresponded to an annual rate of 5,146 per mile of an aggregate population. In the same towns 4,382 deaths were recorded.

APPALING DEATH RATE.

Following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population:—Nagpur (63.59), Jhansi (56.85), Salem (55.6) Nadiad (55.4), Benares (54.98), Bezwada (51.8) Calicut (51.7), Gaya (50.3) and Etawah (50.19).

The high rate of mortality in Jhansi, Nadiad and Benares was due to fevers; in Nagpur due to fevers, respiratory diseases and dysentery and Diarrhoea and in Salem, Bezwada, Calicut, Gaya and Etawah to other causes.

In 110 towns there were 64 deaths from Cholera, 18 from small pox and 5 from plague. Of the total deaths from Cholera 7 registered in Barnagar, 5 each in Bhatpara, Muttra and Cuddalore and 4 each in Gaya, Ranchi, Akola and Pilibhit. Of the total mortality from small pox 6 occurred in Calicut and 4 in Negapatam and 5 death from plague were recorded in Calicut in the Madras Presidency.—A. P.

FRONTIER CONFERENCE POSTPONED

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S REQUEST

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 20.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Peshawar on telegraphic instructions from Maulana Shaukat Ali and Shafi Dandi has postponed the Frontier All-Parties Conference indefinitely.—A. P.

Vinces will have to be elicited. The question will require discussion in the provincial legislature. Until it is asked authoritatively, the Court reserves its views on this point.

"JUNIOR'S" OPEN LETTER

In respect, however, of the declaration in the amended resolution, that this Court has forfeited the confidence of the entire public in Oudh and outside as well as the Bar, the Chief Judge and the Judges consider it due to the Court and themselves to give publicity to certain facts which, so far, have not been revealed. It may surprise the public to know that during the three years that this Court has been in existence, not a single representation has been made by the Bar Association or any of its members to the Chief Judge or the Judges in respect of the methods of work of the Court. There have been some remarks in the debates in the Provincial Legislature, made by honourable members. These members were unconnected with Oudh. On one occasion, a junior member of the Bar wrote an open letter to the Chief Judge in a Lucknow Journal. Neither the professional position of the writer nor the contents of the letter merited a reply. But at no time had there been anything in the nature of a complaint on which the Chief Judge or the Judges could take action.

ADVOCATES' DEPUTATION.

Further, surprising as it may seem, the Bar Association has not yet communicated these resolutions to the Court. The Chief Judge received a deputation from six Advocates on the 18th October. The communications which passed between them and the Chief Judge cannot, however, form the basis of action by the Court, not only because they were informal, but because these gentlemen requested that much which they said should be regarded as private and confidential. In the end, the Chief Judge and the Judges have been left without knowledge of what they are asked to remedy and what the grievances of the legal profession are. It is obviously impossible for the Chief Judge and the Judges to proceed to remedy defects till they know the defects alleged, and what the Bar want them to do. The Chief Judge and the Judges, therefore, have decided to make this statement, so that their position may be appreciated. The Chief Judge and the Judges will be ready in the future, as they have been in the past, to consider any representations made by the members of the Bar, but they will require that where such representations state grievances or make charges, they should state the points that require determination, and should state grievances or make charges capable of proof or disproof.—A. P.



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SEVA SADAN'S ACHIEVEMENT

NEW TRADITION IN WOMEN'S EDUCATION

SIR LESLIE WILSON PAYS TRIBUTE

In the course of his speech at the Farewell Party given by the Poona Seva Sadan on Friday, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson said:—

I have no hesitation in repeating on this occasion what I said three years ago, in this very month and in this very place, that the Society's name is already a household word in India, and it is becoming better known year after year. To the status and position which this Society occupies on account of the solid results it has achieved, ample testimony has been borne not only by officers connected with the various departments of my Government, but by higher officers of the Government of India, such as Mr. J. A. Richey, Commissioner of Education, Colonel Graham, Public Health Commissioner, and Major-General Symons, Director-General Indian Medical Service. I would also add that the Society has received very considerable help from several Viceroy's and their wives, from several of my predecessors and their wives, and from many English and American friends. These facts, in my opinion, offer the most eloquent testimony to the Society's useful, solid and truly national work.

A NEW TRADITION.

Among the various points made by Mr. Devadhar in his farewell speech it appears to me that one of the most valuable services performed by the Society is the success which it has achieved in establishing what is practically a new tradition of women's education and of improvement in the status of the women of this country, and their training to undertake social and national responsibility. The extent of the Seva Sadan's success and the value of its work can hardly be appreciated, except by those who realise what difficulties of custom and social prejudice the Society had to contend against in its early years. The fact that it has so far trained nearly 500 women workers is indeed a remarkable achievement, and history will give to the Seva Sadan that credit which is always due to the pioneer of a new movement, for I have no doubt that the work so well begun in Poona will now spread rapidly to all parts of India.

VISHRAM BAGH WADA.

All those who know Mr. Devadhar know that he is a very difficult man to satisfy, but the demands, which he puts forward so strongly and incessantly, are generally supported by excellent reasons. In putting forward his request that the Vishram Bagh Wada may be handed over to the Seva Sadan he has skilfully strengthened his appeal by inviting Her Highness the Rani Sahib of Sangli, as President of the Society, to make a personal appeal to me in the name of the women of this Presidency for the improvement, as the Rani Sahib has argued, of the lot of the neglected women whose education in this country at any rate ought to be the first charge on the revenue of Government and on the charity of the public. I wish very much that it was possible for me to-day to make a definite statement regarding the future of the Vishram Bagh Wada. I fear, however, that it is not, but, as I said on a former occasion, I know of no other public body or association which has a better claim on the Vishram Bagh Wada than the Seva Sadan, and when the time comes for arriving at a final decision, you know, without my telling you that so far as I personally am concerned, the claims of your Society will not be overlooked and I can assure you that Government will give them every consideration.

CLOTHES PROMISED TO LAST LIFE-TIME.

RAMIE PLANT MAY SUPPLY WORLD WITH SUITS.

NEW ORLEANS, (By Mail)

—A suit of clothes durable and strong enough to last for several generations and looks its best all during that period and to cost no more than the average linen suit of to-day, was promised the American business man here recently by John S. Mioton, president of the Ramie Corporation of America, which has its headquarters in New Orleans.

Mioton told the United press that some cultivation of the Ramie plant was already underway in the United States and machinery for separating the fibre from the plant invented by a Frenchman, was being imported.

The cloth made from the Ramie plant looks like a good grade of linen and a shirt made from the fibre will last at least ten years. The cloth is also used in making men's suits and women's dresses. It has a silken lustre which adds greatly to its attractiveness, Mioton said.

The Ramie plant requires very little cultivation and resist alike extreme hot and cold weather and replanting is necessary only at intervals of about twenty-five years.

A small space of ground was planted with Ramie as an experiment here about thirty-five years ago. Now the growth is

hardy and thriving despite the handicap of neglect and lack of cultivation, Mioton said.

Louisiana particularly and the southern coast and southeastern states generally are adapted to the growth of Ramie and before many years Mioton expects to see the plant take its place as one of the chief textile industries of the country.

In addition to the use of the plant's fibre for cloth-making Mioton said a good grade of paper is made from the waste pulp

ROADS AND BIASES.

(Continued from page 6)

menious fact remains that these roads are dirty, are crooked, are overlaid with all sorts of rubbish, and are slippery. The most innocuous of housewives, ignorant of adequate knowledge of civics, unburens most innocently the refuse which she has removed assiduously from her own house. She does it with a smile, and perhaps in the process of exchanging greetings. That kind of general innocence has

mainly contributed in making Indian roads suffer from pyramids of refuse repeating themselves at stated intervals. It is difficult to modernise their attitudes, it is a physical manifestation of questionable biases and prejudices. They have been built on those attitudes like some of the blind alleys of Gujarat cities, guarded by heavy gates. They are compartments where fresh thoughts only enter to finish. The modern student who works assiduously for his degree in economics, goes through these streets with a detachment worthy of this land of yogis, environment being independent of text books. Even L.L.B.'s and other stiff-collared

owners of equally stately permutations of the alphabets abound in these land-locked regions of ancient cities, without any appreciable effect on thresholds and streets. They are miles and miles of these streets dotted with little sanctuaries of wisdom, fraught with university certificates and busts intent on knowledge and rote. The picturesque side of it is for tourists and dealers in curiosities, for men who are accustomed

to Broadway or Strand or Chicago, for dabbles in dilettante pro-Indianism, for copy-hunters, for those who in a jaded world are out to seek novelty in the ugly aberrations of our social order, for the roue who wants to make a romance of misery, for the Bohemian who makes a glum ride a parenthesis in a jovial existence. That kind of hunt for picturesque is a literary and social snobbery which has made of the miseries of men a luxury for seditious imaginations. They are not matters for posters, they are facts seething with ignorance and disease. Mere text books with machine-made annotations cannot clean the filth of centuries. Urban India is living in such conditions, preserving its ancient civilization. These "poles" are inimical to the growth of broad cosmopolitanism. Spiked gates and narrow streets which shut out fresh light and air, can hardly encourage or cultivate democratic notions, which are so often on our lips. Sanitation is sacrificed to caste system, while convention inspires the very architecture of cities.

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"It is my hope that during the present Quinquennium still further progress will be made and that at an early date, I shall have the pleasure of seeing the Society take its place in the very front rank of Indian Life Assurance Institutions."

Note that the Society's Endowment Bonus is higher than the Whole Life Endowment Assurance Policies, proportionately largely over Whole Life Policies. By the Society's system, therefore, unlike what usually obtains, the large majority of its policyholders gain the larger bonus! Mark the significance, and avail yourself of its benefits.

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"TAKE UP THE TORCH OF SERVICE"

Vaswani's Message to Youths

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Sadha Vaswani at the Behari Students' Conference:

You have chosen for the chair a man who is a lover of silence and seclusion. I believe that silence is strength. And I have breathed out, again and again, an aspiration that I may have the strength to speak without words. The nation of to-morrow is being made not in the paper-resolutions of our Conferences and Councils but in the deep, silent resolves of some among the students of to-day.

BUILDERS OF TO-MORROW.

The pupils of Soerates, the Yogi generated forces which shaped the thought and life of Europe. The young men who rallied round Mazzini and Garibaldi gave a new life to their nation long before Mussolini and his Black Shirts arose to rebuild a New United Italy. Wesley and Whitefield, students of the "Holy Club," initiated a Revival which, in the words of the English historian, Green, "changed the whole tone of English society." Buddha and Shunkara! Each was a young man when he started on his world-mission. Each awakened India to a new life. The young have been the saviours of societies and nations.

FELLOWSHIP AND SERVICE.

In this hope, in this faith, was founded on 18th March, 1927, in holy Hardwar the Order of Young India known as the "Bharat Yuvak Sangha." My message to you is the message of Sangha. I need your co-operation, your love and blessings in spreading the message of Sangha in your great province. The word 'Sangha' is significant. It means 'Fellowship.' The Sangha aims at bringing together students' centres and youth associations throughout the country into one Fellowship, one Brotherhood of Service.

The Sangha is not identified with any one political party or creed but welcomes all, irrespective of party, creed or caste. Fellowship is the essential principle of the Sangha.

And its 'mantra' is 'Shakti'. The nation's urgent need to-day is 'shakti' more 'shakti'! Be strong!—is my earnest appeal to the nation's youth. Inheritors of an ancient past, possessors, too, of the rich revelations of modern science, you are called to be creators of mighty future. Behold! the pathways of the East are covered with ruins of the past! Behold! the highways of the West are strewn with ruins of the present—ruins of the world-war which has an inevitable result of a civil industrialism, an aggressive, un-spiritual nationalism. India and Asia and the West ask for men and women of the New Spirit,—ask for new creators, for them that would build a new brotherly civilisation,—a new Divine Humanity.

BE CREATIVE!

Be not imitative. A new Creation is the call of the Spirit of the Future. A new creation,—not imitation 'Shakti' is creative. Imitation is weakness. If you are to go forward, release the creative 'shakti' within you. Swaraj,—true Swaraj,—is born of 'shakti,' not imitation of this Western cult or that. For all imitation is emasculation; and India has a genius, an individuality, a soul of her own. To that must she be true if she would realise and go again upon her great mission to Humanity. Not imitation but creative renovation,—is the task to which the youth of India are called.

The Bharat Yuvak Sangha is not an imitation of any of the Youth-movements

in the West. In the Russian youth-movement, the emphasis is on the training of the mind or the Russian youth. Sangha aims at a synthesis of the physical, mental, moral and spiritual. There are certain beautiful features of the Youth experiment in Russia. Young Russia understands the value of the modern. New world-forces are moving on. The spirit of time is moving, and you must move with it, or you will be left behind. Young Russia, also, recognises the place of woman in the educational and social reconstructions of life. I read our 'mantra,' our watchword, was 'shakti.' Have you forgotten that 'shakti' is symbolised in Hindu scriptures as a woman, as a gracious lady? Woman, represents 'shakti.' And the 'shakti' of India will not be released until the Indian woman comes to her own and secure her honoured place in the life of the country.

IDEAL OF YOUTH.

I want the Indian Youth Movement to be an expression of India's own Ideals, India's genius, India's individuality. The Bharat Yuvak Sangha emphasises the ancient Ideal of Brahmacharya. I wish to see the Indian Youth Movement build in the spirit and ideal of Brahmacharya. "Youth Renaissance" then, is the word I use,—the "Youth Revolt." And, be it remembered, that by Youth Renaissance I mean no mere revival. Man is creative.

SERVE THE MASSES.

Dharma is 'Shakti.' Far, then, from asking you to eliminate religion in the name of nationalism, I say to you:—Make love of India a part of your religion. Our nationalism will be purer, richer, nobler, more dynamic in the day we appreciate and act upon the teaching of Krishna to Arjuna:—"Whatever you do, do it unto Me! The nationalist movement in India will be invincible when we shall see in it the urge of a Divine purpose. I plead for new nationalism,—one which may be inspired by the ideal of spiritual democracy. A bigger and nobler ideal than the socialist ideal. For socialism builds a best from without, not from within. Socialism does not go deep enough into the root of the creative life of nations. Socialism takes up a section of life,—the economic,—an important section and one must not neglect. But we must remember, too, that life, in its fundamentals is a spiritual process. This gives an inner continuity to the life of India, the life of humanity. Young men! I ask you not to surrender this immortal heritage of India,—the sense of the 'Atman' the One Eternal Self, the Spirit of creative evolution.

With this sense of the Divine, this appreciation of the genius and ideals of India, this reverence for all religions and prophets and heroes of humanity, take up the Torch of Service and go to the village-folk who wait for you! The Sangha is meant to be, essentially a Brotherhood of Service. The Sangha believes that India lives in her villages. The Sangha believes that the nation must be built up from the bottom. The Sangha has a Village Uplift scheme which there is no time to explain. Hunger, poverty, illiteracy, insanitation have devitalised the village folk. Their health-consciousness is weak; their knowledge of the modern world-forces is 'nil'; their understanding of the Indian ideals is poor and pitiful is their struggle for daily bread. Saviours of the villages are needed. To save them is to save the nation. They are the ancient roots of India's life and civilisation.

KUMAR VINAYA MANDIR MELA AT GAMDEVI.

"HIGH CLASS" HINDUS MIX WITH
"DEPRESSED" CLASS BOYS.

The Saraswat Brahmin Samaj is celebrating the Saraswati Mahotsav since Sunday last to Tuesday, the 23rd instant. The programme included the performance of the Kumar Vinaya Mandir Mela, Matunga, which was successfully done on Friday night. Though the performance had to be done outside the Hall for want of accommodation the boys of the "Depressed" Classes were taken before the goddess Saraswati and sat freely amongst the men and women of the community where sweets were distributed to them.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A., Bar-at-Law, a member of the Municipal Corporation who was present on the occasion, referred in his speech to the recent controversy arising regarding the decision of the Corporation to do away with the distinction of the touchability and untouchability in respect of drinking pots in schools. He regretted the uncharitable view taken by a certain section of the Hindu public as evinced at the meeting recently held at Madhav Bag. He was, however, glad to see the attitude of the Samaj towards this question and donated the sum of Rs. 20 to the Mela in appreciation of their work.

AWAKENING AMONGST BARDOLI PATIDARS.

A WAVE OF SOCIAL REFORMS SWEEPS
OVER THE COMMUNITY.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli writes:—

As a direct result of the Satyagraha and through the influence of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel an important movement of social reform has started in the various Patidar communities of Bardoli as well as of the surrounding Talukas.

The leaders of the "Zeriva" Patidar, etc. met at Kantali village on the 12th instant. They accepted back into their fold one of their own caste who was boycotted for misbehaviour during the Satyagraha campaign. But the most important part of the proceedings was to lay before the Sardar a document of resolutions on Social reforms. It says, (1) A girl may not be married before she completes 14 years. The resolution is a distinct step forward, in view of the fact that these castes used to marry their girls at as early an age as 5 and even less.

Bhakta Patidars also assembled at village Patharadia for the double purpose of presenting an address to the Sardar and of passing resolutions of Social reforms. Their resolutions also were on a line with those mentioned above. They readily adopted an amendment suggested by Sjt. Vallabhbhai to the effect that if

it was not found possible to fix upon 14 years as the least marriageable age for girls, it may at least be resolved that girls shall not under any circumstances be sent to their husbands' house before 16.

A third Patidar caste called the Charotar Patidars at their recent meeting were successful in uniting together two subsections in which they had been divided for some trivial reason. This step stimulated them to go further and to make an effort of linking together two large divisions of the same caste which for the last four decades are existing as two totally different castes for all practical purposes for some reason which is now almost forgotten. A day has been fixed upon for the inauguration of this union and the same day will be utilised for presenting an address to Sardar Vallabhbhai on behalf of the united community and for passing resolutions of social reform.

Such unions and such reforms are a matter of surprise for anyone who knows the very conservative nature of the castes.

MADRAS BOY SCOUTS.

LORD GOSCHEN PRESIDES AT
ANNUAL MEETING.

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Lord Goschen presided over the annual meeting of the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association at the Association's Headquarters at Wembley Park this evening. The annual report of the Council showed a substantial increase in the number of Boy Scouts during the year.

Speeches were made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Lord Bishop of Madras and others, indicating the various ways in which the public could help to spread the movement. His Excellency urged that public bodies such as District Boards and Municipalities would help the spread of the

Scouts' ideals of comradeship and brotherliness.

LAND REVENUE REFORM IN MADRAS.

MR. SALDHANA'S REFUSED SANCTION

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Mr. Saldhana, M.L.C., writes that he has received a letter from the acting Secretary Legislative Department, Government of Madras, informing him that H. E. the Governor is unable to accord sanction under section 80-C, Government of India Act, to his Land Revenue Bill. Mr. Saldhana adds his Bill only sought to place the work of Land Revenue Settlement under the control of the Legislative Council, as proposed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Act 1919.—A. P.

LIGHTER SINKS IN A RIVER

SIX OF THE CREW RESCUED.

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

A Calicut message says that a lighter laden with 11,000 tiles from Mangalore, sank in Azhikkal river, North Malabar, on Sunday last, as a result of rough weather. Six persons on board were rescued by a boat sent by the local port officials, who noticed the incident. One however, died while being taken ashore.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI UNVEILS TILAK STATUE.

PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO DEAD
PATRIOT AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

Dr. Ansari arrived here this morning and was given a warm reception. Mr. Abhyankar, Chairman of the Tilak Statue Committee requested Dr. Ansari to unveil the

statue of Tilak. Dr. Ansari doing so paid a high tribute to the dead patriot and said he admired Tilak's simplicity very much. Tilak was always ready to give concessions to minor ties especially Mahomedans and he was leader not only of Maharashtra but of the whole of India.—A. P.

GUJRAT SAHITYA PARISHAD.

NINTH SESSION AT NADIAD.

(From A Correspondent).

NADIAD, Oct. 20. The Ninth Gujarati Sahitya Parishad begins its sessions on Friday (October 20) at Nadiad under the presidency of Prof. Anand Shanker Bapubhai Dhruv, vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University. The public reception of the President will be held by the citizens of Nadiad at 9 p.m. on Friday. The Parishad meets in the Santaram Maharaj Temple famous Changan. All arrangements are being made on a vast scale most of leading scholars of Gujarati and Acharyas of the Vidyapith, Ahmedabad have already shown their willingness to attend the Parishad.

Tinnevely.—Sixty three persons have been committed to the sessions to take their trial on charges of rioting, arson, etc., in connection with the Thimappatti disturbances.—A. P.

Dr. Annie Besant left for Calcutta to-night to preside over the Karmasutra Conference to be held to-morrow.—A. P.

Sir Philip Sassoon, the Under-Secretary for Air, arrived at Viceroy's Lodge, Simla, on Thursday accompanied by Air Commodore A. M. Longmore. There was an informal conference to-day at Viceroy's Lodge between the Government of India and Sir Philip at which, Colonel Shelmerdine, Director of Civil Aviation, was also present.—A. P.



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BOMBAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1928

LORD CURZON'S POMP AND PRIDE.

Brilliant Career and Its Ultimate Disappointment.

(BY THE RT. HON. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.)

I first met Lord Curzon when he was still quite a boy at the then hospitable house of Lady St. Helier. He was just fresh from college, and came there already with laurels on his brow from his uninterupted and glorious success in every form of college competition; as a distinguished scholar and prizeman, as President of the Union, and as a man already marked out for all the glories of public service.

At that time he was really a magnificent young man, of fine height, of broad shoulders, of face of singular beauty of complexion and of feature, and he bore himself altogether as a triumphant young man who could reach anywhere.

I made some observation casually and not very seriously against the idea of dominion as a worthy goal for an Englishman's policy. He was down on me like a ton of bricks. He appeared then as a lord of empire who was defending his own mighty world-wide domain.

WALTER LONG'S SHREWD CRITICISM.

Soon after he became a member of the House of Commons, there was universal curiosity as to how he would demean himself in his maiden speech. He made just the kind of speech he would have made twenty or thirty years later. It was ornate—too ornate; it had tropes and figures that were not quite to the taste of the prosaic House of Commons, and though trembling lips and sometimes a slightly broken voice revealed the inner conflict, the whole attitude was one of defiant and authoritative self-possession. The best criticism I heard on the speech was from Walter Long. "He is over-trained," said he.

The same may be said of nearly every oration that Lord Curzon delivered. He could be very direct, very lucid, but he could not get on his legs without uttering some phrase of resounding and somewhat challenging eloquence; the very air of the man, too, made even the simplest sentence sound grandiloquent.

CONCEALED SUFFERING.

He had from boyhood some slight disease of spine which made it hard for him to stand up for any time without effort and without pain; and he had to wear some form of stays to support his spine. One of the people who knew him best was Mrs. Craigie, the famous novelist, who was attached to him also by the fact of her acquaintance as a girl in Chicago with Mary Leiter, the lady who afterwards became Lord Curzon's first wife. She explained to me the contradiction there was between the man and the appearance: he made that the remarkable and sometimes rather challenging throwing out of his chest happened most frequently when he was suffering both the mental and the physical agony of his lifelong disease. The more defiant and challenging he appeared, the more he was really suffering; that was his way of concealing his inner and suffering self.

As Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which he became a short time after his admission to Parliament, he was so efficient as almost to dwarf the great figure of Lord Salisbury, who was his chief. His answers to questions in the House came clear, prompt, defiant, sometimes with a touch of humour. What could have been better than his description of a premature report in a newspaper with regard to events in China than the words that the telegram was "an intelligent anticipation of probable events?"

THE INNER AND THE OUTER MAN.

He also betrayed in his position some premonitions of that irritability and arrogance of temper which were afterwards among the greatest obstacles, and finally the insurmountable obstacles to the reaching of the apex of his career. John Dillon, a very able and also a very critical member of the Irish Party, could send Mr. Curzon into a tempest of unrestrained fury, during which for a while he spluttered rather than spoke his reply. Here, again, there was contradiction between the inner and the outer man. I have al-

ready told the story how quite inadvertently he said an extremely rude thing to Michael Davitt, who had undergone seven years of penal servitude as a political prisoner. I will never forget the look of pained humiliation with which Curzon came to me a day or two afterwards, and expressed his contrition for an allusion which was merely a slip of the tongue.

And then came his vicereignty. History has not yet pronounced its final verdict on some of the things he did in India, but nobody could ever deny that India ever had a greater victory so far as energy, vigilance and, on the whole, foresight were concerned. His fault—if fault it were—was that he wanted to do everything.

It was the same in India; there was nothing too small as well as nothing too great for him to tackle; almost constantly travelling through the mighty realm over which he ruled as almost a despotic sovereign, he never ceased to work. Lord Macdonnell, who was very close to him, as an Indian official, told me that even when Lord Curzon was reported to be ill, he never saw the lamp go out in his private room until hours after everybody else was in bed.

The first time I seriously noticed the change in his appearance through his long years of over-work was when I was taken to a conference with him and Mr. Lloyd George (then Prime Minister) over one of the many crises of the Home Rule struggle. I could not help remarking that the features were very much changed, and especially the complexion; from a beautiful ruddy glow, the complexion had become a somewhat unhealthy copper colour. He towered above Mr. Lloyd George, of course, seated in the chair beside him, and there was evidence—though his manner was very polite—of how much it cost him to tolerate in such a position a man whose politics and personality were equally obnoxious to him.

FAULTS OF TEMPERAMENT.

Then came the upset in the Coalition Government, and his chance of being its head; but Mr. Bonar Law, inferior to him in intellect and in experience, got the coveted prize. Lord Curzon, however, had the consolation of being Foreign Secretary.

But here again, though everybody admitted his extraordinary ability and his extraordinary knowledge, his faults of temperament rather interfered; but even these he overcame by his manner—being some of his own colleagues—he dazzled by extraordinary activity and knowledge. Some place, perhaps obscure and unknown to our untravelled Ministers, turned up; immediately Curzon would turn to a bundle of papers beside him, select one, and then lay before the astounded Cabinet a full description of the country mentioned.

Even when he sat down to meal at a cure resort of France he would sit almost in the lonely grandeur of a dictator, and would issue his orders for the dishes on a menu with an air of arrogant command.

THE CROWNING DISAPPOINTMENT.

I saw him at his best at a banquet given in my honour in celebration of my resumption of the editorship of this journal. I have made an allusion to this occasion before and will not repeat it. My next meeting with him was in sad contrast; it was at the time when the Ministry that succeeded Mr. Bonar Law was being made. All the evidence points to his perfect confidence that he, and he alone, could be called to the Premiership. There is something pathetic and something even a little puerile in his attaching enormous importance to the crowd of journalists and photographers that awaited him on his arrival in London. He saw in this—which was after all not a particularly remarkable event in these days of universal interviewing and universal photographing—a sure sign that his lifelong ambition had at last been realized, and that this reception meant that when he got to his home he would find a nomination to the Premiership. We all know what really happened; it was the

RULES OF AERO CLUB OF INDIA. PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

The Aero Club of India and Burma has issued its rules and prospectus in regard to flying instructions, ground training, safe flying, etc.

The club is now associated with the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, and as such each of its members visiting the United Kingdom will be entitled, on the presentation of a card of introduction signed by an officer of the Aero Club of India, to temporary membership of the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom without fee.

This privilege is one that will be greatly appreciated by residents in India who wish to take advantage of the numerous privileges of the membership of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom when visiting England.

The syllabus for the aviator's certificate includes practical tests, tests for altitude and gliding flights, tests for skill and a technical oral examination. In each practical test the candidate must be alone in the aeroplane. Before undergoing a practical test the candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having carried out not less than two hours' solo flying.

THE TESTS.

The test for attitude and gliding flight requires a flight without a landing, during which the pilot shall attain a height of 6,000 feet above the point of departure. The descent shall finish with a glide the engine being cut off at 4,500 feet above the landing ground. The landing shall be made within 150 yards, or less, of a point fixed beforehand by the official examiners of the test without starting the engine again.

TESTS FOR SKILL.

The tests for skill demand a flight, without a landing, around two posts of buoys situated 500 yards apart, making a series of five figure-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts of the buoys. This flight shall be made at a height of not more than 600 feet above the ground or water without touching the ground or water. The landing shall be effected by finally shutting off the engine, or engines, at the latest when the aeroplane touches ground or water, or finally stopping the aeroplane within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

The landings must be made in a manner satisfactory to the examiner, who shall indicate in his report the way in which they were made.

The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom have delegated their powers of granting aviators certificates to the Aero Club of India and Burma and these certificates will be recognised by the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom and will be accepted by the Director of Civil Aviation as an authority for the granting of flying certificate "A" in India.

announcement to him from the Sovereign that Mr. Baldwin had been chosen.

OUR LAST INTERVIEW.

The admirable biography by Lord Ronaldsday ("The Life of Lord Curzon," Benn, 3 vols., 63s.)—one of the best written in our times—gives the details of the painful scenes that followed, this last and bitterest disappointment. He was so unmanly as to weep bitter tears. The last interview I had with him was even more poignant. There was a question whether, having missed the Premiership, he would be renewed in his office of Foreign Secretary; but word had reached him that even that consolation had been denied him, and he asked me nicely but frankly if I could do anything by my pen to push his claims. I undertook to do so, but this interview took place on a Saturday, and by that time I found that the Sunday papers had already got their instructions—that the Foreign Secretaryship was to be given, not to him, but to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

In his first irritation he had resolved to refuse all office—including the leadership of the House of Lords—but reflection made him believe it was his patriotic duty to keep on. As I was leaving his spacious palace in Carlton House Terrace I saw him being placed by his retinue of servants on a couch—probably necessary to him in his weakened health. As I saw him lying wearily there, I thought it was one of the most pathetic and eloquent lessons I ever saw of the futility of great ambition, of the background of regrets and resentments which so often lie behind the apparently privileged and most honoured and most powerful positions in that dreadful life of a great politician. —T. P. S. Weekly.

GIRLS KEEP FISTIC CHAMPION'S SECRET. HOLLYWOOD GIRLS KNEW ALL ABOUT

Two Hollywood women held the secret of Gene Tunney's engagement to Mary Josephine Lauder for a whole year. When Gene was west he confided his love for the society heiress to Frances Marion and her niece, Caroline Bishop. Fred Thomson, intimate friend of the retired heavy-weight champion, is the husband of Miss Marion. Thomson is a motion picture hero of the wild west.

"I won't marry until I have retired from the ring," he told Frances and her niece. "Please don't tell a soul that I even know Miss Lauder."

"You certainly are a brave man," Thomson told Gene, "to trust such a secret to two women."

KEEP THEIR WORD.

Both girls indignantly reproached Thomson for his lack of faith, and said that nothing on earth could make them divulge this romance.

They kept their word so well that when Gene's engagement was rumored to Gene Tunney again and again, Caroline kept her own counsel and said never a word. She even permitted inquisitive reporters to believe there might be some truth in the story.

Privately she and Gene Tunney laughed. When Caroline and her aunt were East they were entertained by Miss Lauder and her mother. Snapshots of Polly and Caroline show the two girls standing side by side, with Gene looking on smilingly.

THOMSON BEST MAN.

Frances Marion, who is one of the most famous scenario writers in Hollywood, is sailing for Europe, accompanied by her niece and Hilda Hopper. If Gene and his fiancée decide to have the marriage ceremony performed in Europe, Thomson will join his wife and attend the wedding as Gene's best man.

Of course, Fred's wife and niece will be there and if there are bridesmaids, Caroline will be one.

Certainly two women who can keep a secret so well deserve some reward. What romance! The girl a member of New York's social set, the groom, born in New York of poor parents self-educated and to-day one of the best known men in the world.

A MILL GIRL'S ROMANCE.

ENGINEERING FIRM'S DIRECTOR.

Many interesting personalities among the women who have made their mark in the mechanical world were seen at the annual Conference of the Women's Engineering Society at Bristol University, in mid week.

An air of business romance, for instance, hovered round the figure of Mrs. Wilson, president of the society.

She is what might be termed a ranker in the small army of 200 women engineers, and has never discarded the broad Yorkshire accent of the mills in which she worked as a half-timer at the age of ten. She has experienced the privations of a prison for her past suffragette activities with Mrs. Pankhurst, and has been an able trade union organizer.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN.

She was fortunate enough to marry a man who believed in "careers for women," and became a director in her husband's company, Smith, Barker, and Wilson, the lathe makers.

During the war she organised the whole of her husband's work on a basis of female labour—and highly skilled labour at that. She has recently taken up house building but with all these activities has never attained to the dignity of a degree.

The only person to read a technical paper at the Conference was Miss Frances Weaver, a girl employed by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, who spoke on the progress of metalurgy.

Another prominent figure was Mrs. Ingley, who runs an electric motor works with her husband in Leeds.

Another holds an important position in a well-known tool-making firm and is responsible for the sale of these articles all over the world. Yet another is the manageress of a quarry.

In addition to these leading personalities there were girls studying for their degrees at the universities and a number of electrical apprentices who attended for the first time.

TARIFF AUTONOMY FOR CHINA.

THE SINO-GERMAN TREATY.

The Sino-German Treaty was signed at Nanking on August 17 by Dr. C. T. Wang

THEISTIC ATTITUDE IN EDUCATION.

(BY A GRADUATE.)

Principal Gokhale of the Karachi Engineering College has succeeded in inducing the Senate of the Bombay University to accept a resolution of his to consider the advisability of introducing a theistic attitude in the education of the Bombay Presidency and the Senate has appointed a Committee to consider the resolution. Whatever the findings of the Committee may be—and no man of ordinary thinking capacity can have even a semblance of doubt regarding them—the very acceptance of the resolution by the Senate is a damaging reflection on the present-day education and is tantamount to a tacit confession that the present-day education is a soulless and godless one. Evidently, the Senate did not realise this striking implication involved in the acceptance of the resolution. If it did, the resolution would have been thrown to the winds. Nor does it appear that it considered the utter impossibility of giving practical or useful effect in case the Committee recommended to introduce a theistic attitude in the education of the Presidency.

Be that as it is, it is pertinent, in this connection, to examine whether the present-day education is devoid of a theistic heaven. To say that it is nothing short of blasphemy. Who of those who have received a modicum of present-day education, i.e., education imparted in schools and colleges, can say, with his tongue in its natural place, that it is godless? Every book prescribed, including books prescribed for the study of Mathematics, from the lowest to the highest Standard, has a reference to God, Nature, Truth, Honesty, etc. Books prescribed for lower Standards are particularly full of them. Having read Ruskin, Wordsworth, Milton, Tennyson and such like, can there be any one unaffected by what he has read? If there be any, him God himself will be impotent to make theistic. Will compelling students to learn by rote sacred books and holy scriptures make them any more theistic? By prescribing "Bhagavat Gita" as a compulsory text for the Engineering or Medical Course, is it possible to produce Engineers or Doctors of a theistic attitude of mind? On the other

hand, it will produce bad Engineers or bad Doctors. Graduates of the Benares Hindu University or the Osmania University where there is some sort of compulsory religious teaching are no more theistic in attitude or conduct than those of Calcutta, Bombay or Madras University. Is not Principal Gokhale an alumnus of the Bombay University? May it not be that every graduate of the Bombay University is a "mute" Gokhale? May I put to Mr. Gokhale that his theistic attitude of mind is the outcome of the University education that he has received? If he answers: "That is so", no more argument is required to refute the implication that "the present-day education is godless. If he answers: "No", the whole question immediately drops. If, in spite of the present-day atheistic education, Mr. Gokhale has become theistic, will he not tell his countrymen the how of it instead of making a fuss?

Now, coming to the practicability of introducing means of creating a theistic attitude in education, at once, it must appear as fantastic and impossible. There is a saying that one can take a horse to the pool but one hundred cannot make him drink. It is easy to prescribe text-books and curricula calculated to create a theistic appearance to the courses of studies, but who can change the human nature? One may be learned in the whole theology of the civilized world and yet he may be a villain. Even granting for a moment that a theistic curriculum will create a theistic attitude, such a curriculum cannot, under Section 6 of the Bombay University Act of 1928, be enforced on students as a test. If something cannot be enforced, it is as good as non-existent. Persuasion is an alternative to compulsion. But, only a small number can be persuaded, and that will be short-lived. The last alternative is inducement. Creating a theistic attitude in education by inducement is just like the affection which one feels towards his adopted son. If a camel can pass through the eye of a needle, it is possible to create a theistic attitude in education through curriculum of studies or through persuasion and much less by inducement.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, on behalf of China and Mr. H. von Borch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Reich to China, on behalf of the German Republic. It contains four articles and the principal points are three writes the "China Critic," Shanghai:—

MATHEMATICS OF B. C.

EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS DECIPHERED.

VIENNA. (BY MAIL.)

Some time ago there was discovered in the Petersburg Hermitage an Egyptian papyrus, dated, because of its special character, the "Mathematical Papyrus." The Russian savant, Professor Struve, who has since given much time to deciphering the mathematical formulae contained in it, has now, according to reports in the Austrian press, issued an account of his investigations, in which he declares himself convinced that the builders of the Sphinx and the Pyramids were as advanced in mathematical knowledge as Europeans in the Middle Ages. In fact, he finds from the papyrus that what the mathematicians of the Middle Ages in Europe hailed as new discoveries were common knowledge to the Egyptian mathematicians three thousand years before.

The papyrus has been found to be the work of an Egyptian mathematical student who lived in the eighteenth century B. C. It is five metres long and contains twenty-five mathematical propositions, including ordinary Arithmetic (Rule of Three), Algebra, and Geometry. Two of the most interesting problems solved are those of the volume of a pyramid, and of the surface area of a sphere. One striking feature of the papyrus is the remarkably fine orthography used by this unknown student of the past.

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